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WETSEL'S *Seed Catalogue, 1944*

ALFALFA

A good stand of Alfalfa like the one pictured here is the result of careful preparation of the soil well ahead of planting time and the use of good seed and fertilizer.

OATS

Smut and other diseases which are likely to attack Oats are controllable if the seed is treated with Ceresan. This process also produces larger crops of better quality.

CLOVER

Instead of depleting the soil of valuable plant food, Clover adds to the fertility of the land it grows on through its nitrogen-gathering properties. It is a decided benefit to poor land.



THE WETSEL SEED COMPANY, Inc.

Dependable Seeds Since 1911

HARRISONBURG • VIRGINIA

Farmers Profit by WETSEL SERVICE



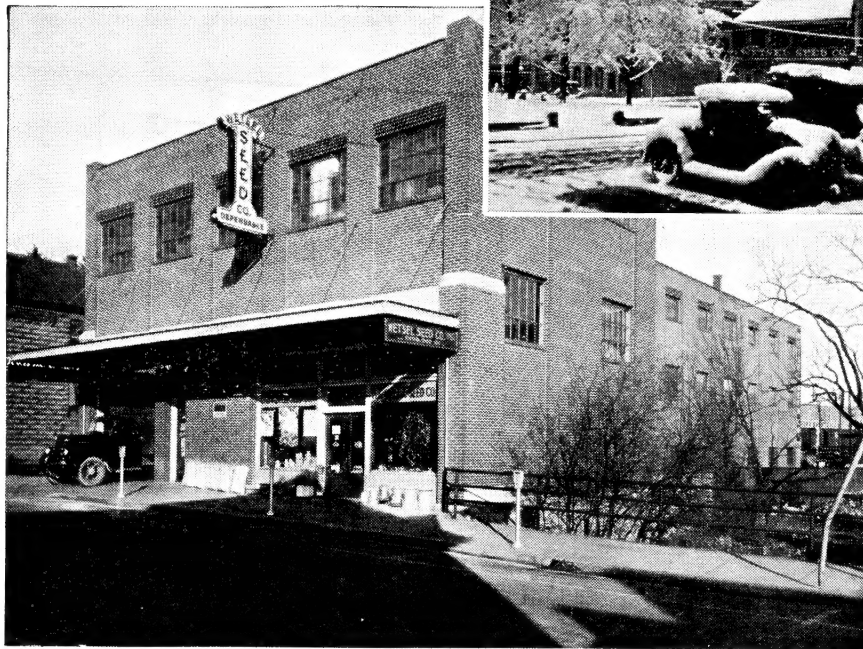
HOW IT ALL STARTED AND DEVELOPED

THE Wetsel Seed Company is the outgrowth of experiments begun in 1902 by its founder D. M. Wetsel, Sr. On his small farm consisting of only 15 acres of land, Mr. Wetsel experimented first with several varieties of corn. His purpose was to determine which kinds were best adapted to climatic conditions and types of soil in the Shenandoah Valley and similar territories. Later he acquired a farm of 160 acres, situated on the Shenandoah River, and materially expanded his experiments and production of corn for seed. Within a few years he became widely known as an outstanding breeder of and an authority on seed corn and other seeds.

The next step in the course of his expansion was the operation of a Seed Wagon, especially designed for the display of corn and other seeds. Mr. Wetsel and his green painted wagon became a familiar sight at Court Day gatherings, Auction Sales and the like, in adjacent counties. And under the name of the Green Island Seed Farm, he exhibited his productions at county and state fairs, winning many high honors.

In 1911 a small store was opened in Harrisonburg, under the name of D. M. Wetsel & Son. From this small beginning the firm expanded until in 1920 it occupied much larger space on Court Square, a photograph of which is shown on this page. This building, together with a railroad warehouse, was occupied until 1935, when our present modern plant was erected. In addition to our main plant, shown here, we now occupy two other buildings—a smaller one recently purchased on Liberty Street, the land of which adjoins the main plant, and on which construction is now being planned, and a large storage warehouse at the north end of the city.

An interesting feature of the above photograph of the Court Square store is that this snowstorm occurred on April 18, 1926. Of further passing interest is the predominant make—indeed “quality”—of the automobiles of as recent a year as 1926. We just thought that the date of this substantial snow and the auto “lines” might interest you, as they did us, when we recently came across this photograph.



Our Service to You

THE steady growth of the Wetsel Seed Company through the years is largely due to the direct benefits which our customers have received from dealing with us:

1. Our large stock of dependable seeds and farm supplies enables dealers, farmers, and gardeners to supply their needs as they arise, instead of being compelled to order far in advance of the season. Large or small orders are given the same careful attention.
2. Unnecessary freight and handling charges are eliminated through the purchasing of car-lot quantities from growers; this saving we are able to pass on to our customers.
3. The seed-cleaning equipment which we have installed has enabled farmers over a large area to grow many of their own seeds and grains, and to sell us their surplus crops at top market prices. Many thousands of bushels of Clovers, Orchard Grass, Lespedeza, and other grasses now find a ready cash market here. Through our long experience and cleaning and treating facilities, farmers are able to sell us for seed large quantities of wheat, barley, oats, rye, and other crops which otherwise would have to be sold at milling and feed prices.

Thus Harrisonburg, by virtue of our vast and modern facilities, is performing a vital service in the war effort. Food for both man and beast is a real necessity, and obviously high-grade seeds in sufficient quantities and when needed (sometimes on short notice) are indispensable to the production of food. Let's all pull together so as to do our part in bringing this world conflict to a speedy and satisfactory close.

THE WETSEL SEED CO., Inc.

WETSEL'S Dependable FARM SEEDS

General Information

Avoid mistakes and misunderstanding by observing these instructions.

We pay the postage on all vegetable and flower seeds, except where otherwise specified. Field seeds and other supplies are priced f. o. b. Harrisonburg, Va. If desired by mail, add postage at the rate of 8 cents for first pound, 1 cent for each additional pound.

Please Write plainly, your name, post office, rural route and state on each order.

Non-Warranty: Farmers and gardeners of experience know that success with seeds depends primarily on weather conditions and proper cultivation, so in accordance with the custom of the trade and more specifically the American Seed Trade Association, "The Wetsel Seed Co., Inc., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds or bulbs it sells and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed."

Concerning prices in this catalogue: As a matter of common knowledge, field seeds such as clovers, grasses, grains, potatoes, etc., fluctuate in price from month to month, often from week to week. In normal times the prices of garden seeds are fairly stable, and therefore rarely change. Consequently, catalogue prices usually hold good throughout the season. However, as was the case last year, wartime conditions have materially affected garden-seed prices. For one thing, the supply of some items is acutely short. Consequently, all prices quoted in this catalogue (on field seeds, garden seeds, poultry supplies, etc.) are subject to change.

However, we do not anticipate material (certainly not violent) price changes this year, for the O. P. A. has established ceiling prices on virtually all garden seeds, a majority of field seeds (clovers, alfalfa, timothy, potatoes, etc.), fertilizers, and most poultry supply items. While many of our prices have some room to advance before reaching established ceiling levels, you can rest assured that, except in rare instances, we will not be annoyed by "run-away" prices this year.

Contrary to the somewhat popular belief that business houses like sharply rising prices, so as to reap large profits, we welcome with open arms the ceiling prices that have been established on seeds and the allied lines that we carry. We think ceiling prices will go a long way toward preventing general price inflation and thereby, in the long run, will help the country as a whole. Finally, we are confident that ceiling prices will serve to stabilize our own business to the end that we will not be burdened with high-priced merchandise.

ALFALFA

Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre in March or April

Well-drained loam or clay soil, with no hardpan underneath, will grow Alfalfa when properly prepared. Lime should be applied to soil that is too acid. Two to five tons of ground limestone per acre is recommended; half of this quantity of burnt lime after plowing. A firm seedbed is essential for a good stand of Alfalfa, and the soil should, therefore, be prepared well ahead of planting time. Harrow the land frequently to destroy all weeds.

Alfalfa needs fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid and potash. When seeding, apply 600 to 800 lbs. or more of 0-14-6 fertilizer per acre, increasing the amount of potash on sandy soil. Top-dress established plantings each spring with 300 to 400 lbs. of 0-12-12 fertilizer per acre. Best results come from having the soil tested and adding the elements needed.

Inoculate with Nitragin

Alfalfa seed treated with Nitragin grows more rapidly, matures in a shorter time, produces bigger crops, and enriches the soil for the benefit of the next crop. It costs only 15 to 20 cents to inoculate enough seed for a whole acre, and the results obtained are well worth while. See page 6 for complete information concerning Nitragin, including prices.

Kansas Alfalfa—U. S. Verified

The most popular strain of Alfalfa in the East. Being grown in Kansas, where severe winters often prevail, it rarely winter-kills. In trials at the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, it yielded $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. It starts to grow early in the spring and provides several cuttings during the season. Lb. 48 cts.; bus. \$28.50.

Oklahoma Alfalfa

Oklahoma-grown Alfalfa is recommended for Virginia, the Carolinas, and other southern states. In fact, Oklahoma and Kansas seed generally survives the winters in the southern half of the United States. In this region no significant difference in yield has been observed. In general it appears that Oklahoma and Kansas Alfalfa is suitable for growing in about the same part of the country, though it would seem that Kansas seed might be expected to survive slightly more severe winter weather than Oklahoma. Especially in view of the somewhat lower price, we do not hesitate to recommend Oklahoma seed. Lb. 45 cts.; bus. \$26.50.

Grimm Alfalfa

In sealed bags. Widely recognized as the hardiest strain of all. With its deep branching root-system, the plant gets a firm hold on the soil, which usually prevents heaving from alternating freezes and thaws. Is also adapted to shallow soils, where subsoil is near the surface. In mountain regions where winters are severe, Grimm is the kind to plant.

Oklahoma Grimm. Lb. 45 cts.; bus. \$26.50.

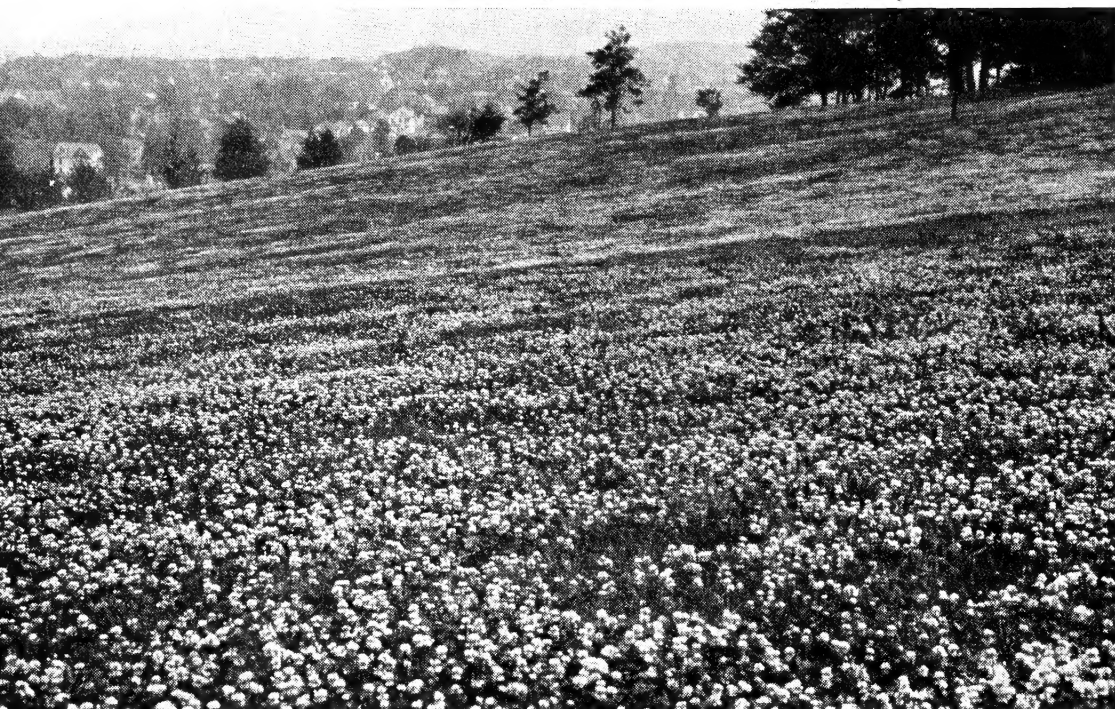
Kansas Grimm. Lb. 50 cts.; bus. \$29.50.

Argentine Alfalfa

Produced in sections of Argentina with a climate almost identical with that of commercial growing areas in this country. We regard it as superior to Alfalfa seed produced in certain parts of this country, such as the warm Southwest. Has given excellent results in pasture mixtures and where soil is being prepared for a permanent stand of Alfalfa. Lb. 37 cts.; bus. \$21.25.



ALFALFA



WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

CLOVER

Red Clover

Has long been the leading Clover, especially where crops are rotated. It matures so early that it may be followed by a second crop such as additional hay, late pasture, or a cash crop from seed for which there is usually a ready demand. It adds nitrogen to the ground it grows on if left there to mature, and for this reason is a real benefit to the land. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

99.25% Pure Seed. Lb. 43 cts.; bus. \$25.50.

Mammoth or Sapling Clover

Widely used for seeding with timothy and then cut as hay. Maturing later than Red Clover, it ripens more uniformly with timothy. Produces a larger growth, resulting in greater tonnage on a given area. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

99.25% Pure Seed. Lb. 43 cts.; bus. \$25.50.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover

One of the best crops for green manuring, and furnishes fine pasture in fall, winter, and spring. It improves poor land and through its nitrogen-gathering properties, restores the fertility of those that have been worn down by excessive cropping. May be planted in fall, spring, or summer. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 16 cts.; bus. \$9.00.

Ladino Clover

Although not yet extensively used in this territory, Ladino is becoming more popular, for it produces an excellent pasture. It is a perennial plant, sending up large leaves on long stems, which soon cover the ground between plants. Farmers are using it to pasture their cattle, and many poultrymen are planting Ladino for ranges. Lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$9.75.

Sweet Clover

A very good crop to improve the soil, when it reaches a reasonable stand. It will grow in almost any kind of ground, but best results come when the land is amply limed and the seed inoculated. When sown in the spring, a nurse crop should be used, to help keep down weeds. Small grains such as oats or fall-sown grains are good for this purpose. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. of scarified or hulled seed per acre in late February, March and April. Usually either White or Yellow Blossom is available; White is somewhat smaller and about ten days earlier than the Yellow.

White Blossom. Lb. 20 cts.; bus. \$11.50.
Yellow Blossom. Lb. 20 cts.; bus. \$11.50.

Unhulled Sweet Clover

Unhulled seed can be planted earlier—in January or February. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. This earlier sowing usually results in a quicker start in the spring and often a more dense growth.

White or Yellow Unhulled seed. Lb. 16 cts.; 60-lb. bus. \$9.00; 100 lbs. \$14.75.

White Dutch Clover

For Lawns and Pastures. Produces a low, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet, but is more satisfactory when used in mixtures with other grasses. Sow in spring or fall, 8 to 12 lbs. per acre if planted alone. Lb. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.75.

Kent County Wild White Clover

A variety that provides excellent grazing for beef cattle. Has a very thick root system that makes it a fine pasture grass. When used with other grasses, it helps them to make a better stand. Lb. \$1.40.

Alsike Clover

A very hardy Clover that is growing more popular in recent years because it frequently takes hold where other Clovers fail, especially in low, wet soil or high gravel ground. It provides desirable hay, and is excellent for improving the soil. Sow 8 lbs. to the acre.

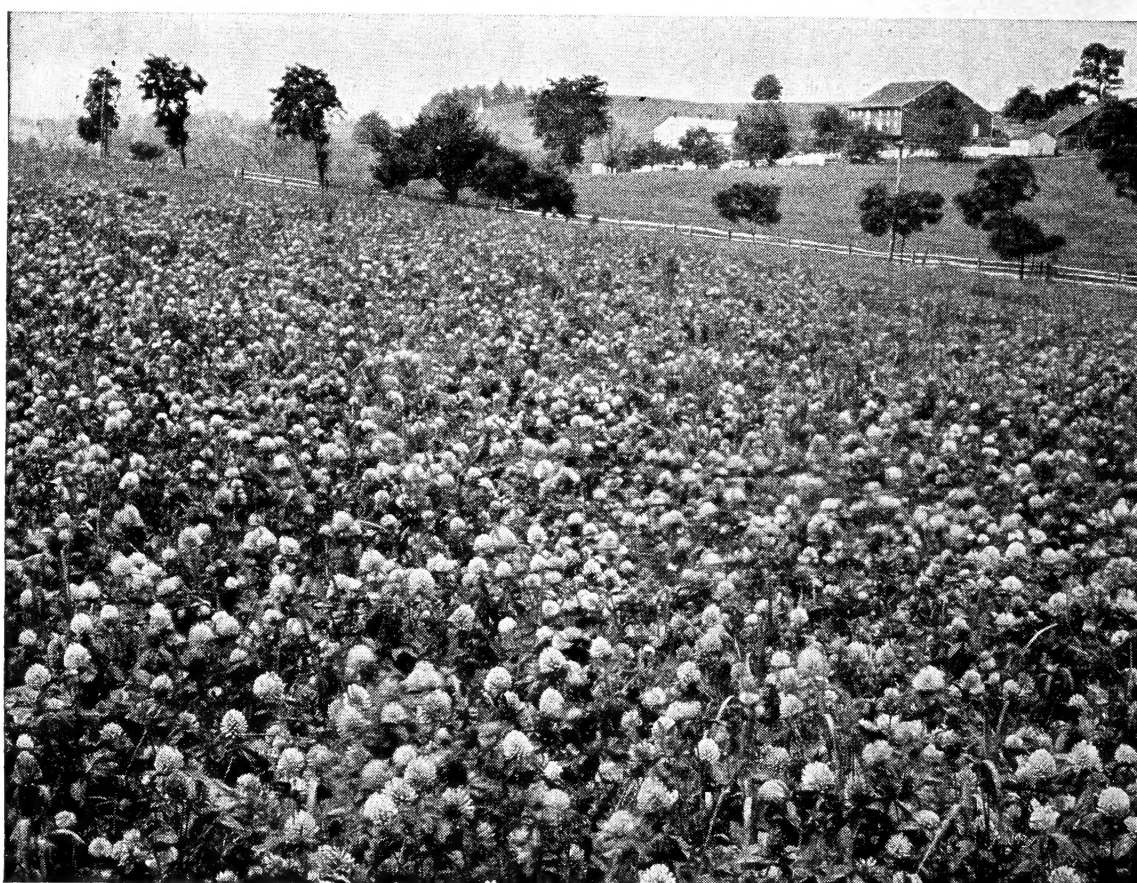
97.00% purity. Lb. 41 cts.; bus. \$24.00.
90.00% pure Alsike. Lb. 40 cts.; bus. \$23.50.

Cyclone Seed Sower

\$2.20 postpaid; \$2.00 not postpaid.

Horn Sower

\$1.00 postpaid; 90 cts. not postpaid.



CLOVER

LESPEDeza

Korean Lespedeza

Makes an excellent hay crop 10 to 20 inches tall, and equal to alfalfa in analysis and feed value. Requires no soil preparation and even when closely grazed it grows readily in acid land. Produces two to three tons of hay per acre each year and reseeds itself if properly cut. Korean Lespedeza makes the best and cheapest pasture in midsummer, for it is practically drought-resistant. It can be cut for hay in September. It increases soil fertility and costs less to produce than other important legumes. Sow on small grains or on pasture land from January 15 to April, 20 lbs. per acre.

Dodder-free seed. Lb. 16 cts.; 100 lbs. \$15.50.

2 Dodder per oz. Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. \$14.75.

4 Dodder per oz. Lb. 14 cts.; 100 lbs. \$13.50.

Sericea Lespedeza

A drought-resistant soil-improver for almost any soil. After the first year will yield two to four tons of field-cured hay per acre each year. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. of unhulled seed per acre from January through March; 20 lbs. of hulled or scarified seed in April or May.

Hulled Seed. Lb. 26 cts.; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

Unhulled Seed. Lb. 20 cts.; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

SEED OATS

Sow 64 to 90 lbs. per acre

Oats and other grains yield larger crops of better quality when treated with Ceresan to control smut and other diseases. Since we are well equipped to treat Oats during the process of cleaning and grading: the additional cost is very slight. See page 6 for more detailed information on Ceresan and other Du Bay products.



Winter Turf Oats

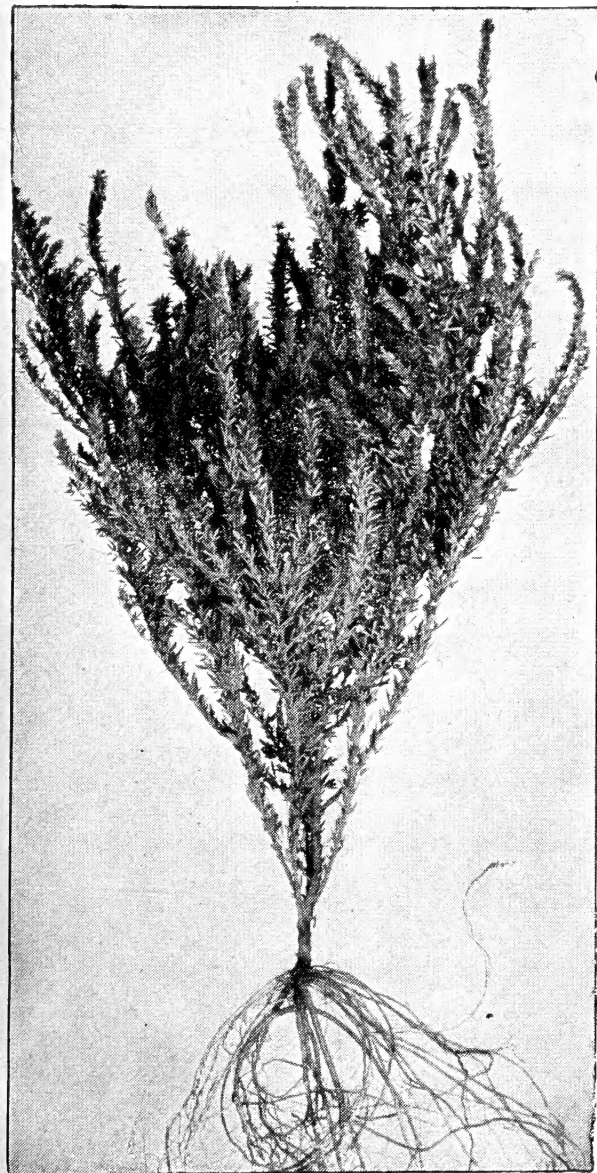
The hardiest and tallest of all Oats, being about ten days to two weeks later than the regular spring varieties. Our improved strain is much more prolific and heavier yielding than the ordinary Winter Turf Oats on the market. It has enormous heads and heavy kernels. Our Winter Turf has given most satisfactory results in spring planting and we recommend just as early seeding as possible, during February or early March at the latest. Bus. \$1.75.

Columbia Spring

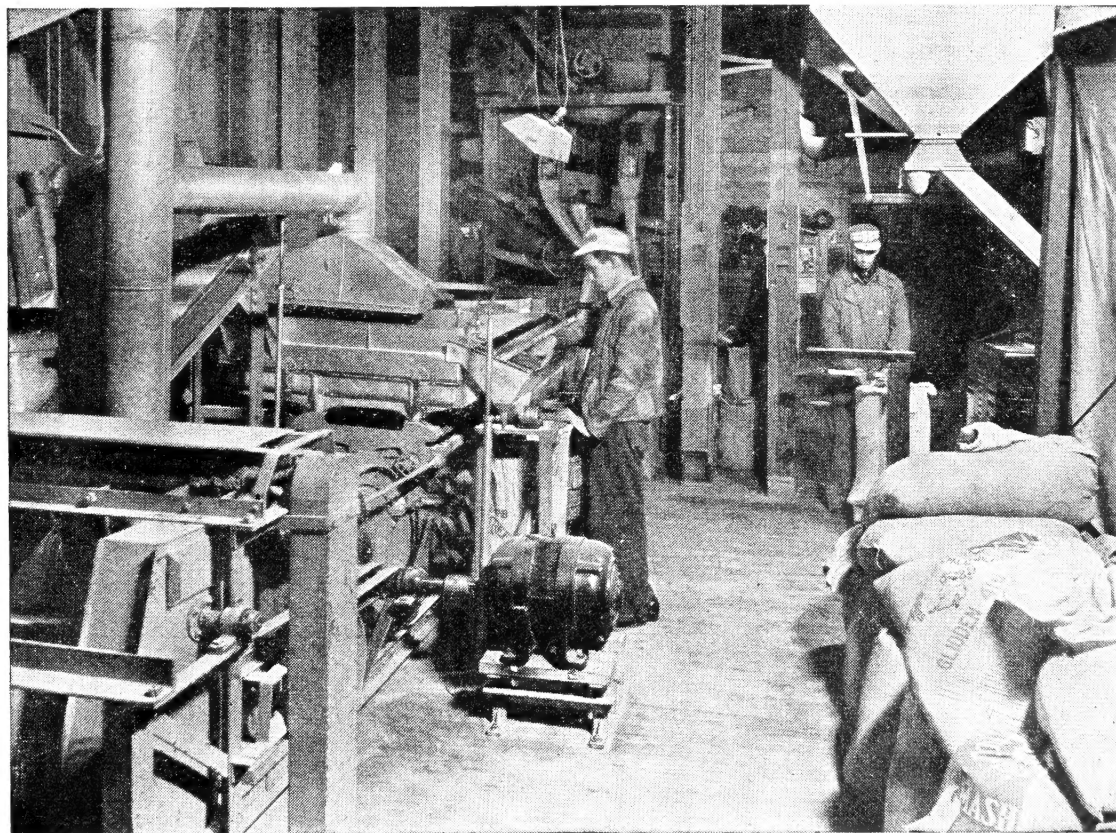
The leading spring Oats for the Southeast, for it matures before hot weather and rust can cause damage, and is usually taller, more uniform and erect. Produces a good yield of large, heavy heads containing plump grains, 7 to 10 days before other varieties. Treated seed, bus. \$1.45; 10-bus. lots, \$1.43 per bus.

Swedish Select

A heavy-yielding, extra-heavy variety of Oats that is especially recommended for Virginia and West Virginia. Produces a good crop of both hay and grain on either light or heavy soil. Tall stalks and large heads containing plump, heavy grains. Treated seed, bus. \$1.50; 10-bus. lots, \$1.48 per bus.



LESPEDeza



In this room such noxious weeds as dodder and buckhorn are removed from Clovers, Lespedeza, etc. Here, also, we grade and treat, for disease resistance, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley and other grains.



SUDAN GRASS

Orchard Grass

A vigorous grass planted extensively by horse and cattle raisers, for it provides good grazing from spring until winter. If desired for hay it should be cut while in bloom; it will be ready for grazing again within a few weeks. Grows well in shady locations. Sow 14 lbs. per acre.

85/85 seed. Lb. 38 cts.; 14-lb. bus. \$5.20.

80/80 seed. Lb. 36 cts.; bus. \$4.90.

Kentucky Blue Grass

One of the earliest grasses in spring, yielding valuable pasturage if planted on limestone or stiff soil. Since it requires a year or two to become firmly established, it is best to sow Blue Grass with other varieties. It is the base of all good lawn grass mixtures, and withstands the coldest winters. Sow 35 lbs. per acre, in spring or fall. Lb. 30 cts.; 14-lb. bus. \$3.90; 8-bus. (112 lbs.) bag, \$3.85 per bus.

Timothy

Well-known grass doing best on bottom lands, rich moist loams, and clay soil, but not on loose, sandy ground. Makes a good pasture when sown at the rate of 6 lbs. per acre, along with 6 lbs. sapling clover and 4 lbs. red-top. If sown alone, plant one peck (about 11 lbs.) per acre, in spring or fall. For hay, use 6 lbs. timothy and 6 lbs. clover.

99.60% pure. Lb. 10 cts.; bus. \$4.00.

Virginia-grown. Lb. 10 cts.; bus. \$3.90.

Red-Top or Herds Grass

Adapted to a wider range of soils than any other grass, but especially good on heavy, wet bottom land. Should always be included in mixtures for such types of land, whether for hay or for pasture. Sow 12 lbs. per acre if used alone. Lb. 20 cts.; 25 lbs., 19 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. (full bag), \$18.50.

Rye Grass (Italian or Domestic)

Well suited to winter lawns and for sowing on land infested with crab-grass. With proper moisture, will germinate in 6 to 8 days. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. Good results come from seeding in the fall and close clipping in the spring. Also excellent pasture and land-improver. Lb. 14 cts.; 25 lbs. 13 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. \$12.75.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass

Withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and the cold of winter. Starts growing early in spring and affords good grazing until late fall. If sown alone, use 18 to 22 lbs. per acre. In mixture, use 8 lbs. each of Oat Grass, orchard grass, and red clover. Lb. 26 cts.; 100 lbs. \$25.50.

WETSEL'S

dependable

GRASSES

and

GRASS MIXTURES

Pasture Mixture

For a good pasture mixture, we recommend the following: 7 lbs. Korean lespedeza, 6 lbs. orchard grass, 3 lbs. red-top, 2 lbs. alsike clover. Sow in February and March on small grain crops or old sod. Approximate cost per acre, \$4.75.

Brome Grass

A long-lived perennial grass producing many underground rootstocks and making mats a foot or more in diameter. Most desirable for permanent pastures. Does best when sown broadcast in the spring, usually at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. per acre, but can also be sown in the fall with timothy and red-top. Lb. 25 cts.; 25 lbs. \$6.00.

Sudan Grass

A rapidly growing summer forage crop that can be cut several times during the season. Will produce more forage in a shorter time than almost any other crop. Sow 10 lbs. per acre in rows 18 inches apart, and cultivate, or broadcast at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Often sown with soybeans, using 20 lbs. of Sudan Grass and 1 bushel of soybeans per acre. Lb. 16 cts.; 50 lbs. \$7.75; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

STALEYMON, the new growth-promoting material, is decidedly beneficial when used on grass seed. It helps to produce strong, vigorous plants capable of withstanding dry weather. Eight ounces of Staleymone per bushel of grass seed gives best results. See page 6.



Hairy Vetch

Valuable as a winter cover crop to fertilize the soil, to prevent leaching, and also to furnish forage. A good mixture often used in the spring is 15 lbs. Vetch and 1½ bus. oats per acre. If sown alone, plant 50 to 60 lbs. per acre. Lb. 19 cts.; bus. (60 lbs.) \$10.50.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Extensively used as pasture for cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry. In a good season will continue to grow after being grazed. Sow in spring, 4 to 5 lbs. per acre in rows or 8 to 10 lbs. when broadcast. Lb. 17 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$7.75.



MILLET



COWPEAS

Millet

Tennessee Cultivated Strain, very popular in this vicinity. Millet requires fertile soil and good growing conditions, when it will produce an abundance of forage. Sown with cowpeas or soybeans, use 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or 30 lbs. per acre if seeded alone for hay. Where a seed crop is desired, sow only 20 lbs. Drill or broadcast from May to July. Lb. 9 cts.; bus. \$4.00.

Golden Millet. Lb. 8 cts.; bus. \$3.50.

COWPEAS

A highly nutritious forage crop that makes excellent feed for horses and cattle, as well as cheap enrichment for the soil. For the latter purpose, cut the vines and use them as hay; then plant whatever crop is to follow in the stubble and roots. Since Cowpeas have a tendency to loosen the soil, seed can usually be harrowed in, making plowing unnecessary. Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre between May 20 and July 15. Be sure to inoculate the seed with Nitragin before planting.

Mixed Cowpeas. A mixture of good varieties is usually more satisfactory, especially for soil improvement, for the combination is better able to withstand extremes of weather. Bus. \$5.50; 10-bus. lots, \$5.45 per bus.

Peas for Table Use

Lb. 18 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70

Ramshorn Black Eye. Pure white Peas with black eyes. Wilt-resistant.

Early Small Black Eye. Excellent quality.

BROOM CORN

Will grow on any land that will produce corn. When ground is warm, plant 1 to 1½ inches deep in drills 3½ feet apart, thinning the plants to 6 inches apart in the row. Sow 5 lbs. to the acre.

Standard Evergreen. Grows 8 to 10 feet high and yields heavy straight brush free from large center stems. Ready to cut in 90 to 100 days. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10, not prepaid.

Sugar Cane

Lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.

Sugar Drip. Large growth, often yielding up to 65% of its total weight in juice. Well adapted to this territory.

Early Orange. Excellent for both forage and sorghum.

SOY BEANS

The Soy Bean continues to be one of the most publicized crops. It has proved itself a real weapon in the Nation's war effort. New uses for this all-round crop are continually being found by chemists and botanists.

On the farm Soy Beans may be mixed with other grains to make a high-protein feed. As a hay, they are similar to alfalfa in feed value. The best time for planting is from late May to July 15, but it may be done as late as August 15. Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre broadcast, or 45 to 60 lbs. in drills. Be sure to inoculate—use Nitragin.

VIRGINIA (Brown). Matures in about 125 days. Also a popular variety in this section. Is well known for its excellent hay and ensilage. Well-filled pods borne on strong vines, easy to cut and cure. Bus. \$3.60; 10-bus. lots, \$3.55 per bus.

ILLINI YELLOW. Matures in about 110 days. Is primarily an oil Bean. Is not used extensively for hay. Yields best on fertile land and is quite disease-resistant. One of best kinds for feed grinding. Plant 3 pks. to 1 bus. in rows 3 feet apart. 1¼ bus. when seeded with drill. Bus. \$3.00; 10-bus. lots, \$2.95 per bus.

WILSON (Black). Matures in about 120 days. By far the most popular variety in this territory. Is used primarily as a hay crop. Makes an excellent green manure. A small-seeded kind, bearing pods well above the ground. Bus. \$3.35; 10-bus. lots, \$3.30 per bus.

MANCHU. Early variety. Used in Valley last year with moderate success. Is highly regarded as an oil Bean. Also excellent for feed grinding. Beans stay in pods till threshing, hence do not shatter during harvesting. Bus. \$3.00; 10 bus. lots, \$2.95 per bus.

SEED INOCULATIONS AND DISINFECTANTS

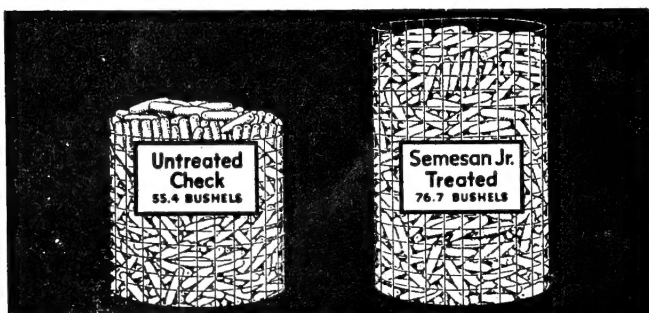


DISINFECTANTS

SEMESAN JR.

For Field, Sweet and Popcorn Seed

Helps reduce seed rotting; makes early planting safer; generally improves stands and yield—an actual average of 4 bushels an acre increase in 9 years' tests. 1½ ozs. treat 1 bushel of seed. 1½ ozs. 15 cts.; 12 ozs. 56 cts.; 6¼ lbs. \$3.75.



SEMESAN BEL for Potatoes



Controls seed-born rhizoctonia and scab. Protects seed piece from rotting under cold, wet soil conditions. Produces potatoes of better quality and increases yields. 2 ounces treat from 6 to 9 bushels of seed potatoes. 2 ozs. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.65; 4 lbs. \$5.70.

SEMESAN for Vegetable Seeds and Bulbs

Disinfects seed; often quickens and increases germination; helps to produce more vigorous plants; destroys certain fungous and bacterial diseases on the seed; reduces seed rotting and damping-off of seedlings. ⅓ oz. 10 cts.; 2 ozs. 40 cts.; 15 ozs. \$2.35.



New Improved CERESAN for Oats, Barley and Wheat



Effective in controlling smut and stripe of Barley, Oat smuts, and bunt or stinking smut of Wheat. Ceresan improves the stand and yield of grain 1 to 5 bushels per acre. One pound treats 32 bushels of seed. 4 ozs. 30 cts.; lb. 80 cts.; 4 lbs. \$2.70.

DISINFECTANTS NOT POSTPAID

APPROX. 70,000,000 LBS. OF AIR-NITROGEN ABOVE EVERY ACRE. THIS IS AVAILABLE FREE FOR SOIL AND CROP IMPROVEMENT IF YOU

CONVERT LEGUME SEEDS INTO FERTILIZER PLANTS

Inoculating by with

NITRAGIN

SINCE 1898

ALFALFA RED CLOVER SWT. CLOVER COWPEAS PEAS VETCH A. W. PEAS SOYBEANS LESPEDEZA PEANUTS BEANS ALL-LEGUMES

BUILD UP YOUR SOIL Inoculate Your Legumes With NITRAGIN

Many believe once a field has been planted with inoculated Legume seeds that any future similar Legumes planted on the same field need not be inoculated. Field tests have shown that better crops are harvested when Legume seeds are inoculated even when planted on fields where inoculated seeds of the same Legume crops had grown the previous year. It seldom pays to depend upon natural inoculation. The safest method is to inoculate legume seed each time the seed is planted.

1944 NITRAGIN Inoculation Prices. When Ordering, ALWAYS State Name of Seed

ALFALFA

Sweet, Bur, Hubam Clovers

Size	Retail
1 bu. ea.	\$.50
2½ bu. ea.	1.00

CLOVERS

Medium & Mammoth Red, Alsike, Crimson & White Clovers

1 bu. ea.	\$.50
2½ bu. ea.	1.00

BEANS—Navy, Pinto, String, Wax, Kidney

1 bu. ea.	\$.35
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PEAS (All Varieties)

VETCHES (All Varieties)

Size	Retail
100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.) ea.	\$.50
1200 lb. size ea.	5.70
(12-100 lb. size cans)	

LUPINES (All Varieties)

100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed) ea.

PEANUTS, LIMA BEANS, COW PEAS

Small (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed)	\$.30
5 bu. ea.55
25 bu. (one can) ea.	2.50
30 bu. (one ctn.) ea.	3.25
(Contains 6-5 bu. cans)	

SOYBEANS (All Varieties)

Size Retail

Small (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed) .	\$.30
5 bu. ea.55
25 bu. (one can) ea.	2.50
30 bu. (one ctn.) ea.	3.25
(Contains 6-5 bu. cans)	

LESPEDEZA

100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed) ea. \$.50

GARDEN SIZE

Garden Peas and Beans Sweet Peas and Lupines Enough for 8 lbs. seed Retail Price 10c each.

NITRAGIN—the Oldest and Most Widely Used Inoculator in America

STALEYMONIE

This new plant stimulant is recommended for use on farm and vegetable seed, on flowers and nursery stock, on trees and lawns. If dusted on seeds before planting, it will hasten their germination. Staleymone produces stronger root systems; treating trees and shrubs with it at transplanting time hastens root development.

This is purely a growth-controlling material, and is not intended to take the place of fertilizer, seed inoculants, disinfectants or fungicides. An application of Staleymone as a dust benefits most crops, for it stimulates the fertilization of blossoms.

Staleymone points the way to increased yields.

GARDEN SIZES

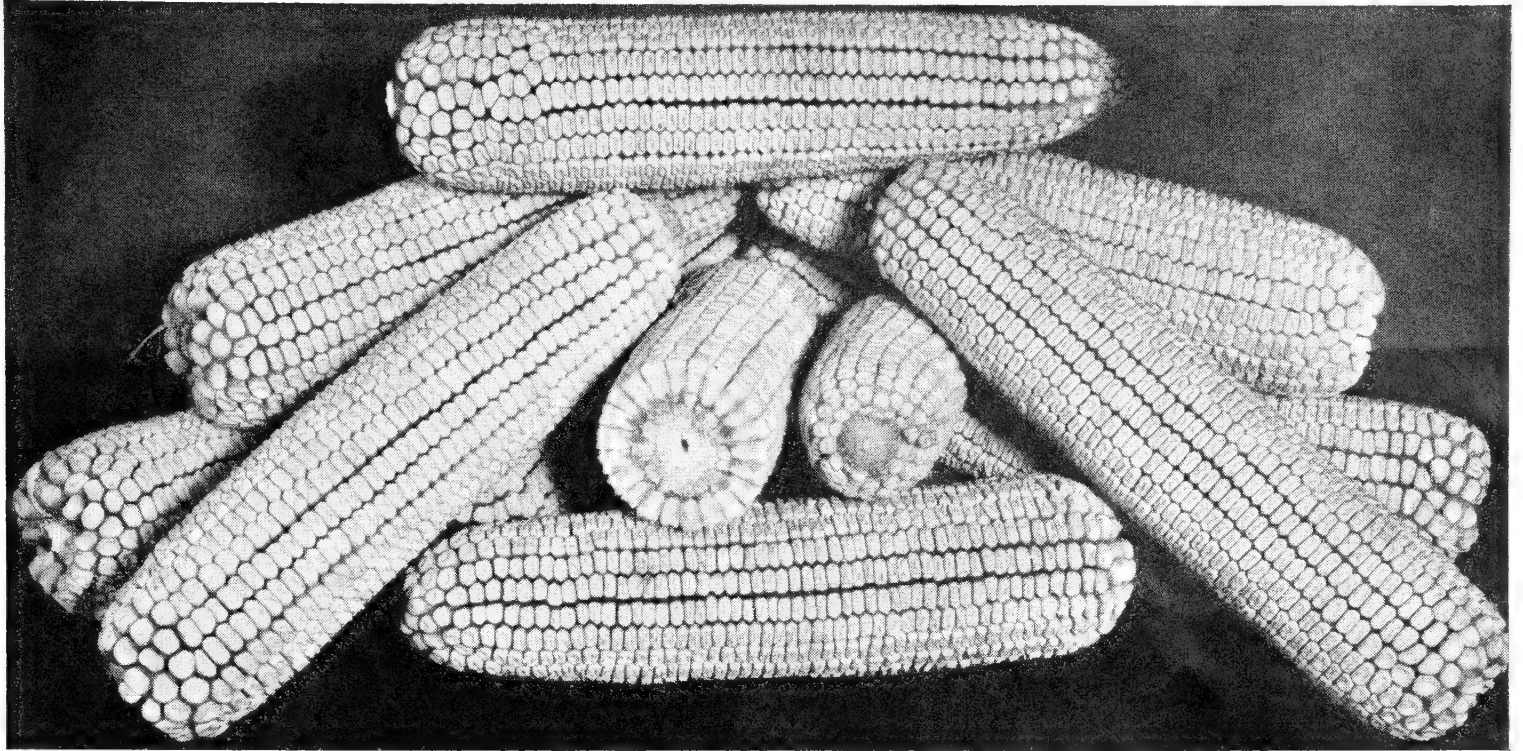
Oz.	\$0 25
½ lb.	50
Lb.	1 00

FARM SIZES

5 lbs.	\$2 50
25 lbs.	5 00
100 lbs.	15 00



Wetsel's Standard Corns • Widely Used for 40 Years



Reid's Yellow Dent, Certified

Reid's Yellow Dent. Certified. 120 days. Reid's Yellow Dent strains are the most popular yellow Corn, especially in the East. The medium-sized ear is rather large in diameter and bears long rich golden yellow kernels. An excellent sort for feeding on the cob. Farmers are now convinced that it pays to plant certified seed, even if the initial cost is higher.

Reid's Yellow Dent. Thoroughbred. Grown from certified seed, one year removed. Crop was carefully supervised and seed well selected.

Wetsel's Leaming. 100 days. A high-yielding standard Corn of high quality. Stalk grows about 8 feet high, and ears are 8 to 9 inches long, with 16 to 20 rows of rich golden yellow kernels. Used in some sections for ensilage.

Boone County White Dent. Thoroughbred. Essentially the same as the preceding variety, but one year removed from certified seed.

Hickory King. 115 days. A popular old variety recommended for high light soils. Early and low growing, it can be planted closer than most sorts. Very small cob bearing large, broad grains. Yields more shelled Corn per barrel of cob than any other kind.

Early Massodent (White Cap). 110 days. Widely used for 40 years, and one of the varieties sold by the founder of our business in 1902. Large ears with long kernels, pale yellow on the cob but rich yellow when shelled.

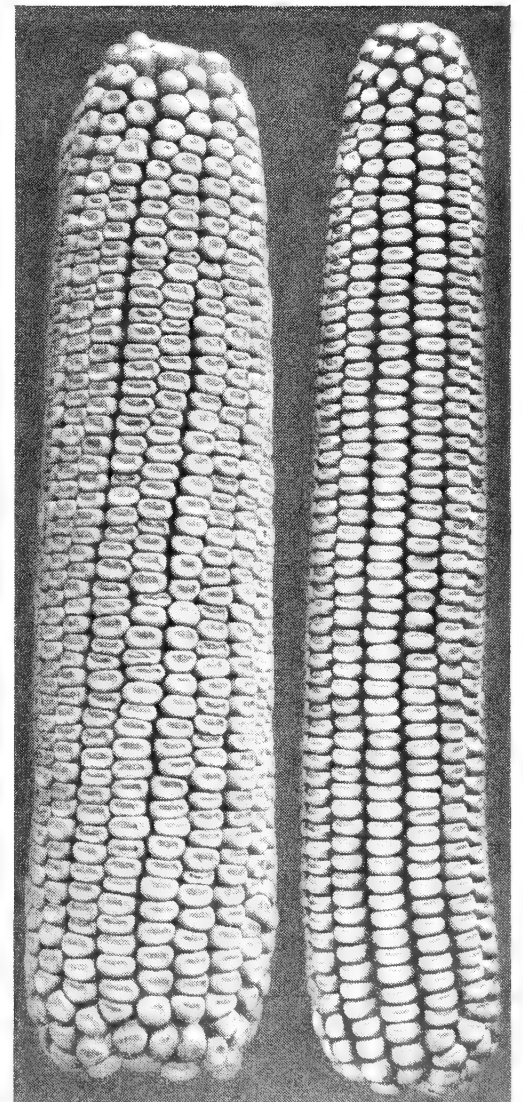
Pennsylvania (Lancaster) Sure Crop. 110 to 120 days. A well-known sort in steady demand. A good producer of fodder, for the stalks often reach 10 to 12 feet in height. Ears 10 to 12 inches long, with 12 or 14 rows of slightly reddish yellow kernels.

Ensilage Corn

Eureka. 115 days. A first-class sort for either ensilage or feeding, if allowed to mature. Very tall stalks, 12 to 15 feet high; large white kernels. A favorite for filling silos. When to be used as ensilage, it should be cut while in blossom. It is better to cut it early than too late.

Old Virginia. Broad, thick, succulent fodder and deep, soft grain. Often used as a crib Corn.

Pamunkey. An extra-heavy producer. Strong, vigorous stalks 13 to 15 feet high usually bear two large ears.



Left: Wetsel's Leaming
Right: Pennsylvania Sure Crop

STANDARD FIELD CORN PRICES

F. O. B. HARRISONBURG

	Pk.	Bus.
Reid's Yellow Dent—Certified	\$1 05	\$4 00
Reid's Yellow Dent—Thoroughbred	90	3 50
Wetsel's Leaming	90	3 50
Penna. Sure Crop, Pennsylvania Grown	90	3 50
Bloody Butcher	95	3 75
Boone County White Dent—Thoroughbred	90	3 50
Johnson County White	90	3 50
Hickory King	1 10	4 25
Ensilage, Eureka	95	3 75
Ensilage, Old Virginia	90	3 50
Ensilage, Pamunkey	95	3 75

By Parcel Post add 25 cts. per pk.; 1/2 bus. 40 cts.; 1 bus. 70 cts.

Wetzel's Adapted

For years now, we have been claiming that "it pays to plant Hybrid Corns." Many farmers maintained a skeptical attitude, and, in fact, some are still of a doubtful frame of mind. However, the use of Hybrids is gaining very rapidly. It is already apparent that 1944 planting of Hybrids will be materially greater than that of 1943. The reason is obvious. It has been demonstrated over and over that Hybrids are cheaper in the long run. The indicated demand this year is likely to exhaust available stocks before planting time. We suggest that your order be placed now.

U. S. 13

110 to 115 days. Continues to hold its wide lead in popularity. Our sales last year exceeded all other varieties combined. Indications now are that a similar or greater proportionate demand will prevail over the coming season. Apparently, its popularity stems from the fact that it meets the requirements of a majority of farmers. For example, relatively few farmers desire either an early or a late-maturing Corn. Nor do they want either a very large or very small fodder or ear, or a hard or soft kernel. This variety is "medium" in all respects, hence yields well in a wide range of soil fertility and weather conditions. Kernels are deep and rich golden yellow. Ears usually longer than husks, making it easy to husk.

U. S. 99

120 to 125 days. Large-foddered hybrid, hence requires longer time for full maturity. Stalks do not grow tall but are thick, with broad blades. Enjoys favorable reputation as a silage Corn. Kernels smooth and light yellow. Our stock of seed was produced by John S. Ward.

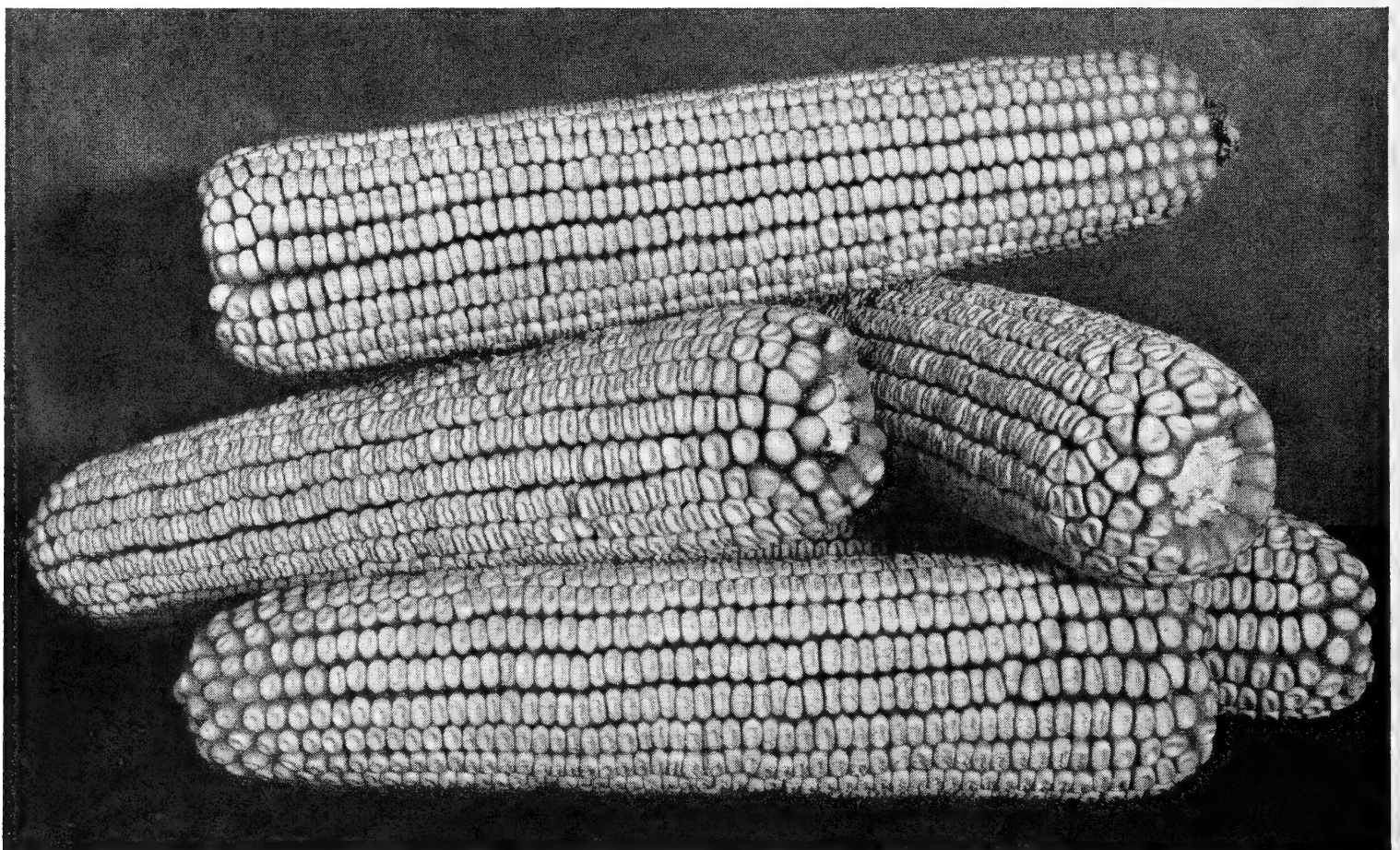
HYBRID SEED CORN PRICES

TESTED—GRADED—BAGS INCLUDED

	F.O.B. HARRISONBURG			POSTPAID		
	Gal.	½ bus.	Bus.	Gal.	½ bus.	Bus.
U. S. 13—Ward's Certified.....	\$1 00	\$3 75	\$7 50	\$1 25	\$3 90	\$8 20
U. S. 13—Iowa-Grown Certified..	1 00	3 75	7 50	1 25	3 90	8 20
U. S. 99 (Ward's).....	1 00	3 75	7 50	1 25	3 90	8 20
U. S. 262 (Ward's).....	1 00	3 75	7 50	1 25	3 90	8 20
U. S. 357 (Ward's).....	1 00	3 75	7 50	1 25	3 90	8 20
Illinois 200 (Ward's).....	1 00	3 75	7 50	1 25	3 90	8 20
Illinois 448 (Ward's).....	1 00	3 75	7 50	1 25	3 90	8 20
Illinois 784 (Ward's).....	1 00	3 75	7 50	1 25	3 90	8 20
Indiana 608.....	1 00	3 75	7 50	1 25	3 90	8 20
Iowa 939.....	1 00	3 75	7 50	1 25	3 90	8 20
Ohio W. 17.....	1 00	3 75	7 50	1 25	3 90	8 20
Wood's Hybrid Early Dent V-25..	1 00	3 75	7 50	1 25	3 90	8 20
Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent V-40..	1 00	3 75	7 50	1 25	3 90	8 20
Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent V-45..	1 00	3 75	7 50	1 25	3 90	8 20
Wood's Hybrid Yellow Sweepstake..	75	2 75	5 50	1 00	3 15	6 20
Wood's Hybrid Red Sweepstake..	75	2 75	5 50	1 00	3 15	6 20

CROW REPELLENT. Keeps corn-pulling birds from molesting corn while it is germinating, sprouting, and rooting. Saves seed loss and the labor of replanting. Will not clog any planter. ½pt. (1-bus. size) 30 cts.; pt. (2-bus. size) 50 cts.; qt. (4-bus. size) 75 cts.

STALEYMON. The amazing new plant-growth substance, is recommended for dusting on field seeds before planting, to hasten germination. See page 6.



U. S. 13

Seed Corn Hybrids

U. S. 262

115 to 120 days. Smaller foddered than U. S. 99, hence slightly earlier. Large ear, color light yellow; grain comparatively soft. Mr. Ward, producer of our stock, continues to be favorably impressed with its consistent performance.

INDIANA 608

About 110 days. A new variety in this section, but has long been popular in the Corn belt. Is a sort of half-brother of U. S. 13, as it contains two of the same inbreds. Is noted for uniformity of ear, growth and height. Medium stalk, with ears somewhat lower than U. S. 13. Grain is medium yellow, thick and unusually deep. Is a favorite of farmers who use machinery, as well as hand picking. Is exceptionally strong in early growth.

IOWA 939

100 days. An old and time-proven hybrid. Owing to short season maturity, is somewhat smaller foddered and eared than most hybrids. Thus far, it has been our best seller in West Virginia and other sections where the growing season is comparatively short.

Wood's Hybrid Yellow Sweepstake

100 days. Used primarily for silage. As a short-season Corn it is one of the best ensilage strains.

Wood's Hybrid Red Sweepstake--Ensilage

110 days. Ideal for dairy farms, as it is one of the few hybrids developed especially for ensilage purposes. The very large, thick stalks make quick, vigorous growth, producing heavy tonnage and the maximum amount of feed.

Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent V-40

115 days. Similar to U. S. 13 and one of best yellow hybrids developed in Middle Atlantic section, especially adapted to conditions in Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky. A good producer of large, sound ears and strong, drought-resistant stalks. Fodder rather short. Can be planted one-fourth closer than many hybrids.

Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent V-45

118 to 120 days. Has many of the characteristics of Illinois 448. Prolific-yielding hybrid, adapted to wide variety of soils of high fertility. Stalks tall and rigid. Resists high winds. Produces two yellow, long and medium thick ears. Kernels closely packed and deep, making it a high-yielding sheller.

Wood's Hybrid Extra-Early Dent V-25

95 days. A consistently high-yielding early yellow hybrid. Because of early maturity it is adapted to a wide range of territory. Uniform, medium height, 16-rowed ear of deep, medium rough grain. Its small shank makes husking easy. The husks open early after ripening, allowing the ear to dry to a low moisture content. Ears are medium in size, with small cob. Shells more Corn than most early hybrids. Highly recommended for early hogging off Corn, also gives fine results when planted late. Is adapted to altitudes up to 1800 feet and soils of medium fertility.

ILLINOIS 200

120 days. Each year we receive an increasing number of favorable comments on this Corn. Stalk somewhat larger than U. S. 13. Ear is longer, but slightly smaller in circumference. Best results are obtained on fertile or bottom soils. Has given high yields, even under adverse weather conditions. Easy to husk and of excellent quality.

ILLINOIS 448

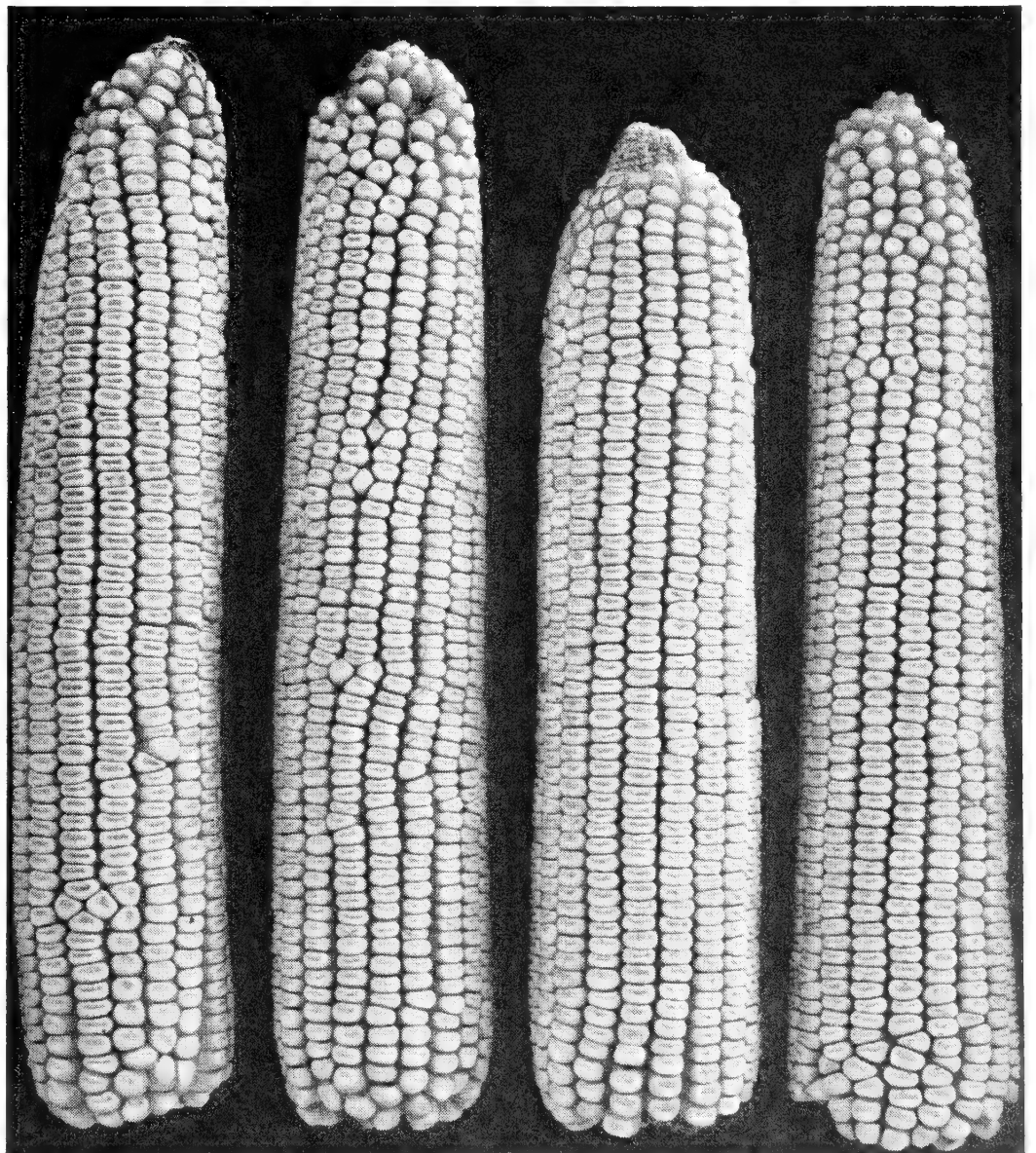
120 days. A high-yielding hybrid of wide adaptability. Stalks very tall and stiff, wind resistant, producing two long yellow ears of medium diameter. Kernels closely packed, medium depth, with high shelling percentage. Is becoming increasingly popular. A customer in Clark County advised us that her 1943 crop was the center of much interest in that community.

ILLINOIS 784

120 days. Larger foddered than, for instance, U. S. 13. Ears also somewhat larger. Accordingly, it requires about a week longer for maturity. Is a high-yielding Corn. Not suitable for short-seasoned areas.

OHIO W. 17

100 to 110 days. Another comparatively early hybrid. Stalks medium in height, leafy and uniform. Produces medium ears, 16 to 18 rows of shallow kernels. Stalk remains green after husks have ripened on the ear.



ILLINOIS 200

You can PRODUCE MORE CORN...plant **FUNK "G" HYBRIDS**

Seven years' actual use by farmers of the Valley of Virginia, have PROVED that Funk "G" Hybrids GROW MORE CORN. There never was a more vital year than right now, to get every possible bushel out of every acre. Always remember this important fact . . . that

All Hybrid Corns Are NOT Alike



**Some Hybrids DON'T have
GREAT STRONG ROOTS**
TO BRING UP A LOT OF FEED AND
ANCHOR THE PLANT SECURELY.

**Some Hybrids Are NOT
EASY TO HUSK**
THERE'S A BIG DIFFERENCE. SOME
HAVE VERY THIN EARS.

**Some Hybrids DON'T Produce
FINE BIG EARS**
ON NEARLY EVERY STALK WITH
HARDLY ANY NUBBINS.

**Some Hybrids WON'T Produce
LOTS OF BIG LEAVES**
There are SPECIAL HYBRIDS MADE
for DOING CERTAIN SPECIAL JOBS.

**Some Hybrids Just CAN'T
STAND UP STRAIGHT**
THROUGH HARD STORMS. THEY
DON'T HAVE PROPER BREEDING.

**Every Hybrid WON'T Make The
BIGGEST YIELD**
ITS GREAT YIELD ABILITY HAS
MADE FUNK'S SO POPULAR.



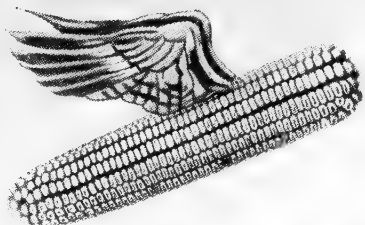
It's research that counts! Funk "G" Hybrids have been tested in plots such as this for the past seven years throughout the Valley of Virginia . . . one of them on the R. R. Renalds farm near New Market, Va. For one purpose. . . to assure you the right hybrid for your conditions.

Be safe on your Corn acreage this important year. Plant Funk "G" seed. Grow more Corn. These fine "G" hybrids have been making gains of 15% to 25% over ordinary Corn. Their good qualities are bred into them. They tell in the crop. . . . There are special Funk "G" Hybrids for silage—others for husking. Time is now . . . to order your Funk "G" seed. Demand is extremely heavy . . . supply too small. Place your order with us NOW. Be ready for an excellent Corn crop this year.

1944 PRICES

	Bus.
Large Flat Kernels.....	\$9 25
Regular Flat Kernels.....	9 25
Medium Flat Kernels.....	9 25
Large Round Kernels.....	7 00
Regular Round Kernels.....	8 00
Medium Round Kernels.....	8 00

**FUNK "G" SEED WILL HELP YOU GROW THE
FEED YOU NEED**



Wetsel's Announce

DEKALB HYBRID CORN

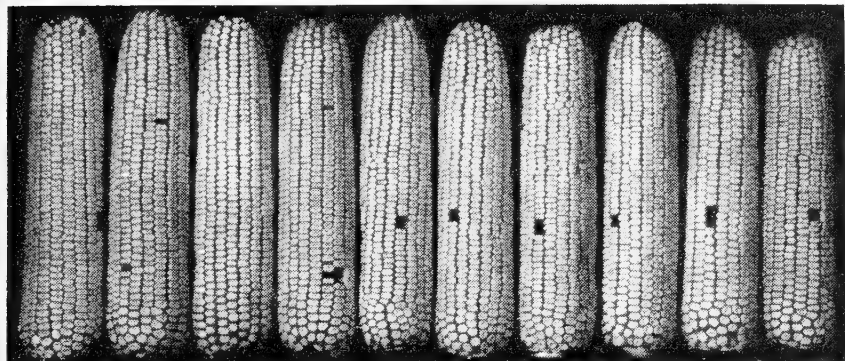
The first choice of America's farmer

Corn, to make you the best profit, *must* be adapted to your own soil, climate and growing conditions. DeKalb Corn breeders have paid special attention to developing varieties that fit conditions in Virginia and West Virginia, and these varieties have been thoroughly tested and proved four times before release to farmers. First, these DeKalb varieties are tested in DeKalb's four

breeding stations; second, on adaptation test farms; third, on regional, practical test fields, and finally on hundreds of dealers' proving grounds. Such an exacting testing program assures a high degree of adaptability—Corn that is built for your *own* farm—Corn that you can depend upon to produce high, consistent, average yields.

Here are DEKALB HYBRIDS

Tested and Proved in Virginia for Virginia Farmers



DEKALB 888

115 days. The ability to use up the long seasons of Virginia is where DeKalb variety 888 excels. Takes advantage of the full season. Ears grow close to stalk and produce consistent big yields that surprise the grower. DeKalb 888 is a favorite from Delaware to Texas.

DEKALB 847

110 days. Healthy stalks and root systems put this hybrid in a class by itself. DeKalb 847 is one of the most attractive hybrids. Particularly noted for its unusually heavy, solid ears. Resists drought and blight very well. DeKalb 847 has been proved in DeKalb regional tests and proving grounds in Virginia for three years.

DEKALB 816

110 days. A rugged strain combining most of the important hybrid characteristics into one variety. Its high yield is due to long, heavy, solid, deep-kerneled ears, one to every stalk. Extensive root system and heavy stalks give 816 unusual standing ability, and slender, strong shanks make it one of the easiest to husk. A feeding-type Corn.

DEKALB 840

110 days. If you prefer a vigorous short-stalked Corn, you will like DeKalb 840. This variety is especially popular on extremely fertile soils which encourage rank growth. DeKalb 840 produces big, dry ears while stalks are still green. Shows marked resistance to insects and disease.



DEKALB 404A

95 days. Early in Virginia, and a Cornbelt favorite. Can be planted late after cover-crops. Its early maturity contributes a rather short stalk, but yield is remarkable nevertheless. Crop of ears is very uniform. Very easy husking.

ORDER DEKALB HYBRIDS EARLY

Remember DEKALB is fastest selling Corn in America

DEKALB HYBRID SEED CORN PRICES

	Tested • Graded • Bags Included	Bus.	Pk.
DeKalb 888	\$8 90	\$2 40
DeKalb 840	8 90	2 40
DeKalb 816	8 90	2 40
DeKalb 847	8 60	2 30
DeKalb 825	8 90	2 40
DeKalb 404A	9 80	2 65

All F. O. B. Harrisonburg



WETSEL'S *Dependable* VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS

Soak the seed twenty-four hours before planting, and sow in spring or fall in very rich soil. Transplant to rows 2 feet apart, with plants about 15 inches apart. One ounce plants 50 feet of row.

Roots are planted 8 inches deep and 18 inches apart, in rows 4 feet apart. Set them in a trench that has been fertilized well, and do not use the sprouts the first year. A dozen roots for each member of the family is a good quantity to plant.

Mary Washington. Rust-resistant. Large straight stalks with firm delicious tips. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. 90 cts., postpaid.

Mary Washington Roots. Set out in February and March. 1 to 3 yrs. old. 35 cts. per doz.; 65 cts. for 25; \$2.00 per 100, not postpaid.

BEANS

Dwarf or Bush Green-Podded

Plant every two weeks from April to August, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to a 50-foot row. Sow Beans 3 inches apart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep, in rows 2 feet apart. Cultivate frequently but never when the plants are wet.

Lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. or more, 31 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. \$28.00, not postpaid

Black Valentine Stringless. 55 days. Pod 6 inches in length, fairly straight, with round dark green stringless pods.

Bountiful. 51 days. A first-early flat-podded variety which continues to bear over a long season. Light green pods, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, entirely free from strings.

Burpee's Stringless. 54 days. Pods 5 inches long, slightly curved, round, dark green and fleshy. A very popular variety, especially for canning.

Dixie White. 53 days. Pods 4 inches long, light green, round, straight and stringless when young. Excellent as a dry shell Bean. Wonderful yielder.

Dwarf Horticultural. 54 days. Pods yellowish green, splashed carmine, slightly curved, 5 inches long. Use as a snap or as a green shell Bean.

Full Measure Bush. 52 days. Plants large; heavily productive. Pods medium green, 6 inches long, round and straight. Stringless, with yellowish brown seed.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. 56 days. Excellent for market gardeners, shippers, and canners. Pods round, 6 inches long, entirely stringless.

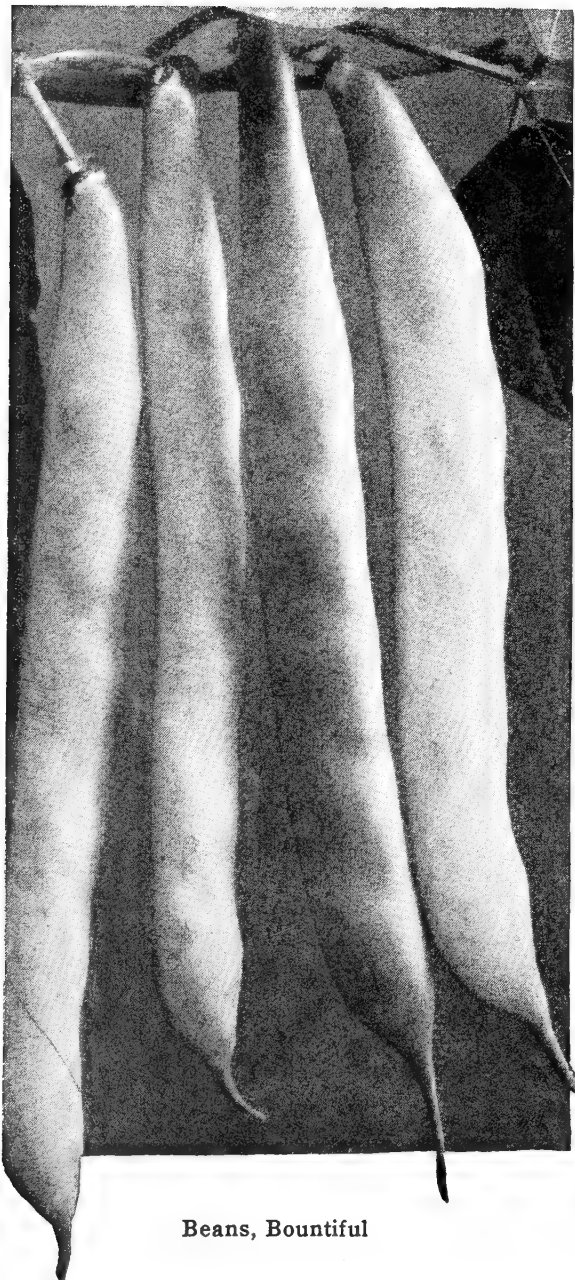
Landreth's Stringless. 54 days. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, fairly straight, round and dark green. Generally regarded as the same Bean as Burpee's Stringless, but this strain is preferred by many commercial canners.

Red Valentine. 54 days. A standard early variety. Pods green, round, 5 inches long, not entirely stringless.

Roger's Stringless Refugee. 68 days. Young pods valuable for canning and baking. Pods medium green, stringless, fleshy, and brittle.

Tendergreen Stringless. 48 days. An excellent early sort for home and market-garden use. Pods round, fleshy, stringless, with many brown seeds which are mottled with light fawn. Plants strong, upright in habit, and yield freely.

Tennessee Green-Pod (Case-knife). 52 days. Pod the largest, longest, and broadest of any green-pod Bean; not entirely stringless.



Beans, Bountiful



Dwarf or Bush Wax-Podded Beans

Lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55, not postpaid

Davis White Wax Stringless. 52 days. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, flat, wide, yellow, of good quality. Good for home use or shipping.

Pencil-Pod Black Wax. 59 days. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, straight, round, absolutely stringless. Seeds black.

Rustless Golden Wax. 54 days. Disease-resistant. Pods thick, golden yellow, about 5 inches long.

Bush Shell Beans

Used exclusively as Shell Beans

Lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50, not postpaid

White Kidney. Kidney-shaped white seed.

Red Kidney. Seeds are brick-red in color.

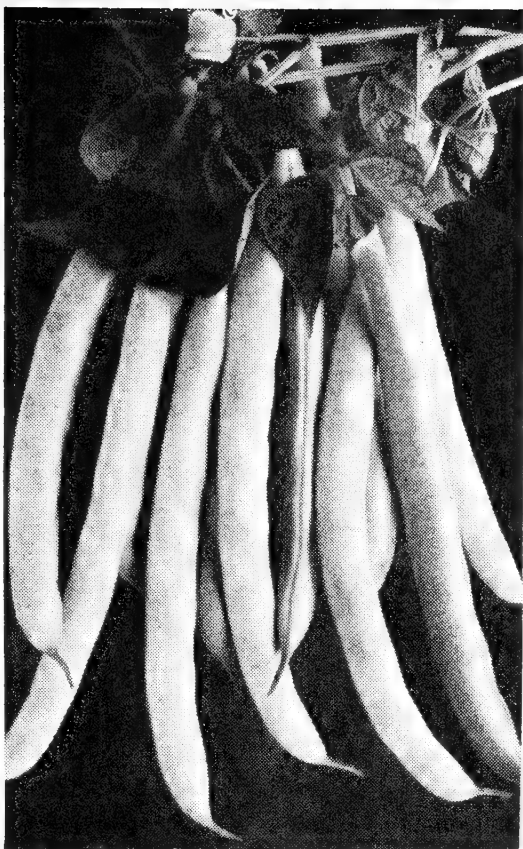
Pole or Cornfield Beans

Pole Beans are sensitive to cold, and should not be planted until the ground is warm. Use poles 6 to 8 feet long, set firmly 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. If planted in hills, sow five or six Beans in each. May also be planted with corn.

Lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. and over at 31 cts. per lb., 100 lbs. \$28.00, not postpaid

Creaseback, Black. 65 days. Grows 5 feet tall. Pods round, 7 inches long, and stringless. Black seeded.

Creaseback, White. 63 days. Bright green, round pods, about 6 inches long, not stringless.



Beans, Rustless Golden Wax

Creaseback, Striped. 70 days. Medium green, round pods, 6 inches long, not stringless but of good quality.

Golden Cluster Wax. 70 days. A late variety with flat yellow pods about 8 inches long. Seeds white.

Ideal Black Pole. 60 days. Extremely early and prolific. Pods 5 inches long, round, slightly curved, stringless, of excellent quality, borne in clusters of six.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. 70 days. Flat yellow, stringless pods.

Kentucky Wonder, Brown-Seeded. 65 days. A profusion of round meaty pods, often 9 to 10 inches long. Very popular.

Kentucky Wonder, White-Seeded. 62 days. Long, brittle, stringless pods, finely flavored.

Lazy Wife. 73 days. A late sort for home-gardens. May be used as a snap, a green shell, or a dry shell Bean. Pods flat, about 5 inches long. Dry seed is white.

London Horticultural. 70 days. Short, straight, stringless pods. Dried Beans are fine for winter use.

Noxall (Missouri Wonder). 70 days. Long, round, green pods. Good for snap or shell Beans. Gives large crops, and is excellent for planting among corn.

Red Speckled Cut-Short. 74 days. Long, straight, 4-inch pods, thick and crisp when young.

Tennessee Wonder. 71 days. Similar to Kentucky Wonder, but has larger, straight, and smoother pods. More desirable as a shell Bean than as a snap.

White McCaslan. 65 days. Green pods 8 to 9 inches long, slightly flattened. White seeds.

Beans are the most important garden vegetable. They contain both Vitamins A and B₁, are most nutritious and wholesome. Plant plenty of Beans.

LIMA BEANS

Lima Beans are very susceptible to cold and seeds should not be planted until the ground has become thoroughly warm. They should be sown on well-enriched land, with the rows 3 feet apart, placing the Beans 6 inches apart in the row. Plant about 1½ inches deep, ½ pound to 50 feet of row.

Bush Varieties

Lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. or more at 28 cts. per lb., not postpaid

Burpee's Improved Bush. 75 days. Produces large pods which contain 4 or more thick Beans. The dry Beans are flat, greenish white.

Fordhook Bush Lima. 75 days. Thick, meaty pods containing 3 or 4 seeds. Both the green shell and the dry Beans are large and plump.

Fordhook Baby Lima. 70 days. Bush about 14 inches high, erect and runnerless. Dark glossy green pods 2½ inches long, with 3 or 4 Beans. Excellent for canning.

Henderson's Bush (Baby Lima). 65 days. A popular canning variety. Pods contain 3 or 4 seeds. Dry Beans are white.

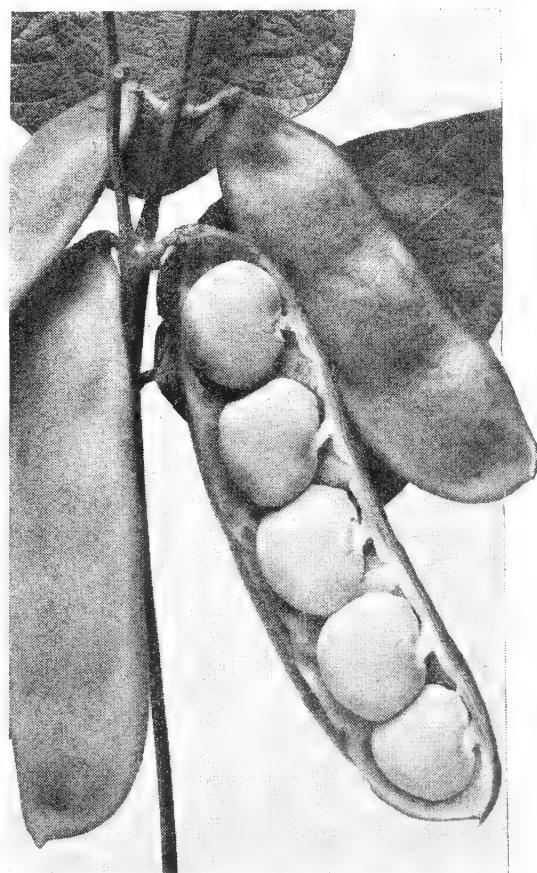
Jackson's Wonder Bush. Medium-sized pods holding 4 or 5 thick Beans of good quality.

Pole Varieties

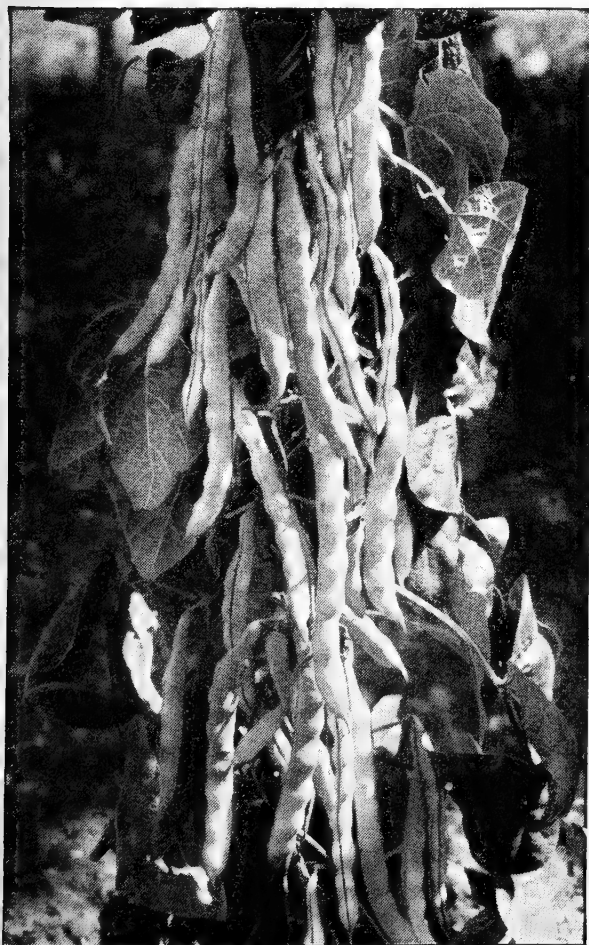
Lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. or more at 28 cts. per lb., not postpaid

King of the Garden. 88 days. An improved strain of the large white Pole Lima. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, containing 4 or 5 large Beans of good quality.

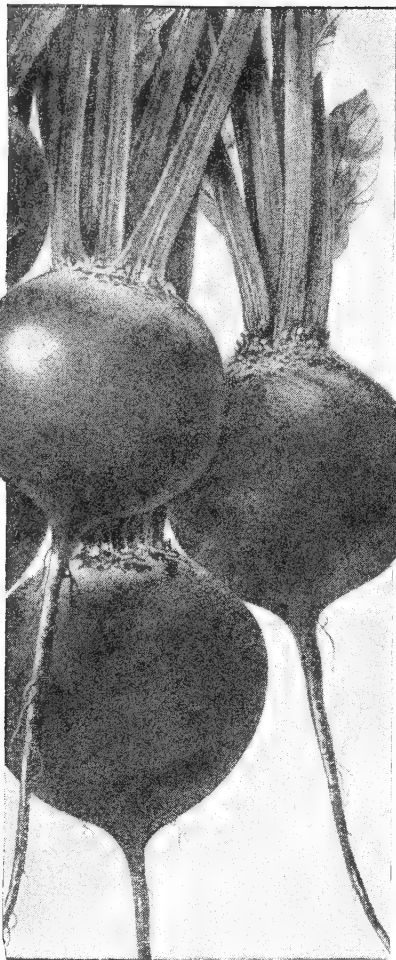
Sieva or Carolina. 75 days. Popular pole Butter Bean, with pods 3 inches long. Early, prolific, and of excellent quality.



Beans, Burpee's Improved Bush Lima



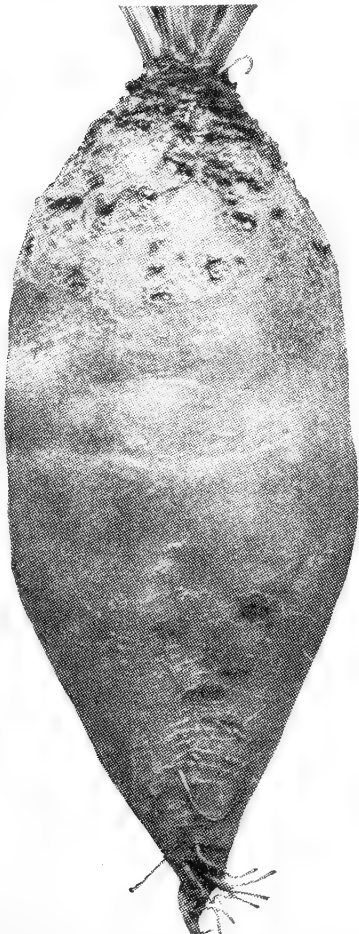
Pole Beans, Kentucky Wonder



Beet, Detroit Dark Red

Vitaminized Gardens

Beets contain Vitamin B₁, health and nutrition necessity. Young Beet tops are superior to spinach and turnips for greens.



Mangel-Wurzel, Mammoth Long Red

BEETS

Light, well-fertilized loam is best for growing Beets. Successive plantings at two-week intervals are preferable, using an ounce of seed for a 50-foot row, and 6 to 8 pounds for an acre. Sow in rows 1½ feet apart, and when the plants are about 2 inches high, thin to 3 inches apart. Beet tops are among the most vitamin-rich products of the whole vegetable garden. For winter storage, late Beets may be packed in moist soil in a cool cellar.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼lb. 75 cts.;
lb. \$2.90, postpaid

Crimson Globe. 69 days. Second early. Globe-shaped; deep crimson.

Crosby's Egyptian. 60 days. Early. Flattened globe-shaped; medium dark-red, tops medium size.

Detroit Dark Red. 68 days. Main-crop variety. Roots round, smooth, deep blood-red. Good for late summer and fall.

Early Blood Turnip. 68 days. Second early. Turnip-shaped, bright red; long tap-root. Used for both early and main crop; desirable for winter use.

Early Eclipse. 65 days. Root globular; flesh bright red, marked with white, fine grained.

White Sugar. 90 days. Large. Excellent for table use or for stock. Heavy yielder.



Broccoli, Italian Green Sprouting

MANGEL - WURZEL or STOCK BEETS

Sow from April to July, in drills 2 feet apart, thinning to 10 inches apart. Sow 6 pounds of seed per acre.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 50 cts.;
lb. \$1.75, postpaid

Golden Tankard. Flesh yellow and inclined to color the milk. Large root, usually larger at the bottom than at the top.

Mammoth Long Red. Flesh white, veined pink. Roots 18 inches long, and 6 inches across, grow half above ground. Often yields 30 to 50 tons per acre.



Brussels Sprouts

SWISS CHARD

Sow the seed about an inch apart and an inch deep, in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart. When 3 to 4 inches high, thin to 8 to 10 inches apart. An ounce of seed plants 50 feet of row.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 50 cts.;
lb. \$1.75, postpaid

Fordhook Giant. 60 days. Grows to an immense size. Large, fleshy, blue-green, much-crinkled leaves of thick texture. Stems pearly white, often 2½ inches wide.

Lucullus. 60 days. In season from early spring to late autumn. The pale green foliage may be used like spinach and the broad white stems like celery. The roots are not edible.

BROCCOLI

Start early indoors and transplant outdoors when frost is over, 18 to 24 inches apart, in rows 3 feet apart. A packet of seed is enough for most home gardens; an ounce produces 2500 plants.

Italian Green Sprouting. 75 days. Sprouts about 5 inches long, with a head of green shoots. New heads form in six to eight weeks after cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Grown like cabbage. Set the plants 2 feet apart, with 3 feet between rows. A packet will be ample for small gardens; an ounce produces about 2500 plants.

Long Island Improved. 100 days. Small shoots clustered around the main stem, maturing in autumn. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; ¼lb. \$2.75, postpaid.



Swiss Chard, Lucullus

CABBAGE

Start indoors in January or February, and transplant to the open ground, setting the plants 18 inches apart in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. An ounce of seed will produce about 2000 plants. For fall crops, the seed may be sown directly in the row. Plenty of nitrogen-rich fertilizer and frequent cultivation are necessary.

All Cabbage seed sent postpaid

First-Early Varieties

Charleston Wakefield. 72 days. Seed selected from the best Early Jersey Wakefield, but heads will average about 50 per cent larger. Pointed heads with dark green outer leaves. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.40.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. 72 days. Heads dark green, flat, solid, and of good size. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.40.

Early Jersey Wakefield. 64 days. Compact, pointed head. Can be planted closer than most varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.40.

Golden Acre. 64 days. Heads round, about 9 inches in diameter, firm, bright green in color. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.40.

Jersey Queen. 64 days. Identical with Jersey Wakefield, except that it is wilt-resistant. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.40.

Marion Market. Yellows-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Crop Failure.

Resistant Detroit. 65 days. Identical with Golden Acre but yellows-resistant. Crop Failure.

Later and Winter Varieties

Danish Ballhead. 103 days. Yellows-resistant. Solid round heads; short stems. Good for winter storage. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.70; lb. \$7.00.

Houser. 105 days. Solid, slightly flattened head. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.75.

Large Late Drumhead. 105 days. Very popular. Large, round head, slightly flattened. Excellent keeper. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.40.

Late Flat Dutch. 110 days. Large, flat head; very solid and keeps well. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.40.

Savoy, Drumhead American. 95 days. Satisfactory for home use and market. Heads flattened, globe-shaped, large and firm; short stems. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.40.

Surehead. 85 days. Large, solid, thick heads; good shipper. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.40.

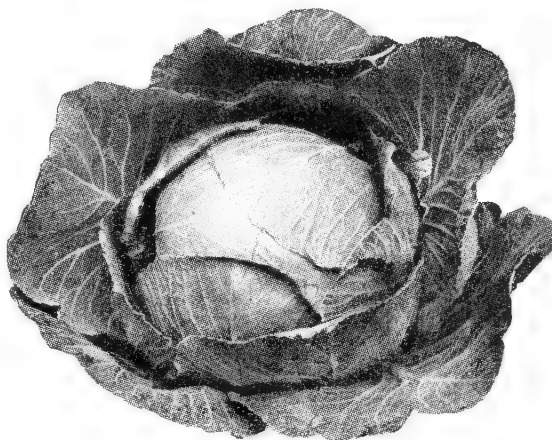
Volga. 89 days. Dependable main-crop variety for market garden and shipping. Plant dwarf, compact, with thick outer leaves; heads globular. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.70; lb. \$6.40.

Wisconsin All-Seasons. 94 days. A yellows-resistant strain of All-Seasons. Head large, flat, and hard, on short stems. Good winter keeper, used extensively in manufacturing kraut. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.70; lb. \$6.50.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8. 105 days. A yellows-resistant strain of Hollander or Danish Ballhead. Yields well on yellows-infested land. Excellent for storing and shipping. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.70; lb. \$6.50.



Cabbage, Resistant, Golden Acre



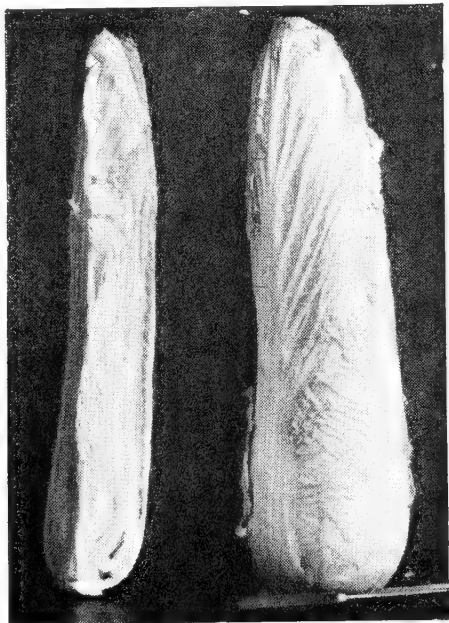
Cabbage, Late Flat Dutch

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

Improved Pekin or Chihli. 75 days. Resembles celery and Cos lettuce, with tall cylindrical heads. For early use, sow seeds in hotbed in February; for later use, sow early in June. Plants mature in from twelve to fifteen weeks; will not stand frost. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

CELERIAC

Sometimes called turnip-rooted celery. Grown for its roots only, which are used to flavor soups and salads. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.60, postpaid.



Chinese Cabbage, Chihli

CARROTS

For home use, sow at two-week intervals in rich, deep loam, in rows 18 to 20 inches apart. When plants are a few inches high, thin to 2 to 3 inches apart. An ounce of seed plants 100 feet of row; 3 to 4 pounds, an acre.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.85, postpaid

Chantenay. 72 days. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, deep orange-red, smooth, tapering. Fine-grained, tender flesh. Desirable for home and market-garden use.

Coreless. 70 days. Excellent for forcing, as well as for home and market gardens. Tops very small. Roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of fine flavor, practically coreless.

Danvers Half-Long. 75 days. Roots deep orange, longer than Chantenay, crisp, sweet and tender. Good for storing and shipping.

Early Scarlet Horn. 63 days. Roots 3 inches long, reddish orange in color, about 1½ inches thick at top.

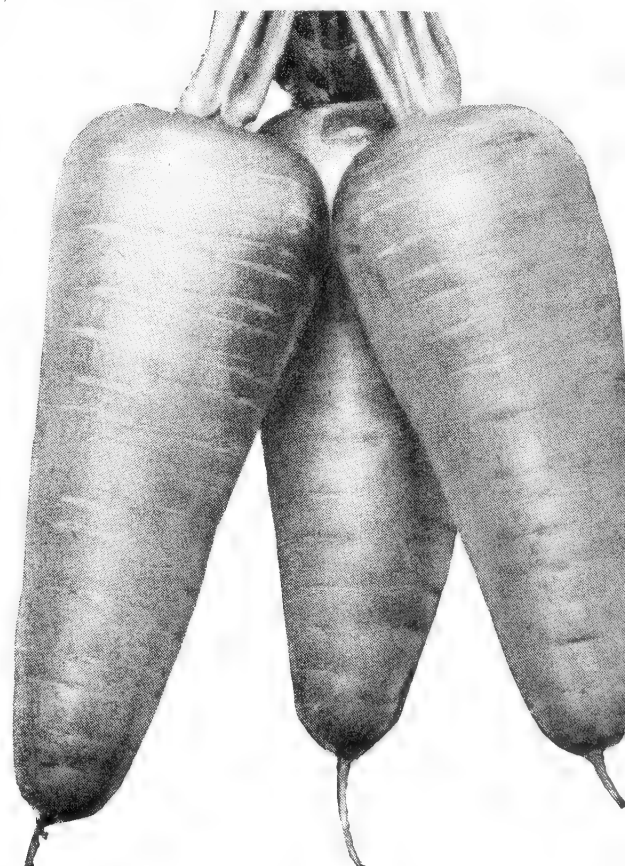
Imperator. 76 days. A new variety. Rich orange flesh; root 7 to 8 inches long, smooth, slender, and attractive. Especially fine for bunching.

Wood's Scarlet Intermediate. Finest Carrot for all purposes. Medium early; bright orange-colored flesh so much preferred. Tender and of delicate flavor.

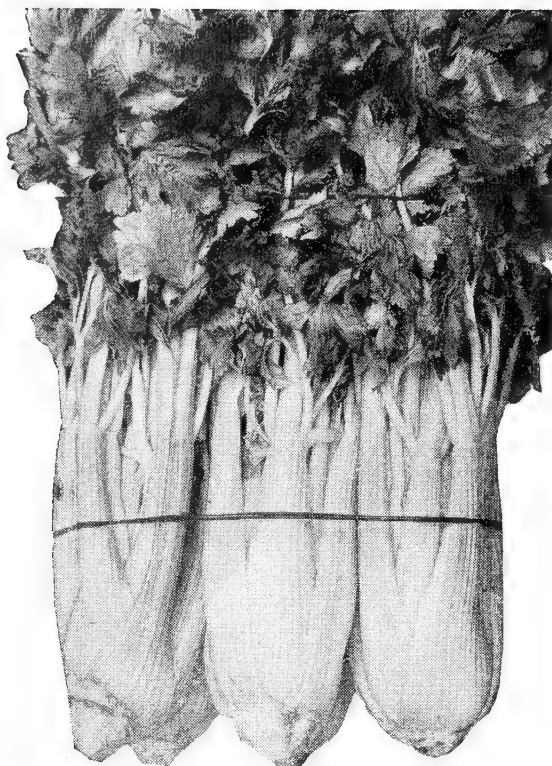
CAULIFLOWER

Grown like cabbage. Leave 2 feet between plants and 3 feet between rows. When the heads are about 3 inches across, tie up the outer leaves to aid in blanching. An ounce of seed produces about 2000 plants.

Early Snowball. 95 days. An extra-good strain yielding medium-sized, compact heads. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½oz. \$1.50, postpaid.



Carrot, Imperator



Celery, Wonderful

CELERY

Grows best in moist, fertile loam. Sow the seed indoors, and transplant 6 inches apart, with 2½ feet between rows. Use boards, heavy paper, or soil around the plants for blanching. An ounce of seed produces about 5000 plants.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00

Fordhook-Emperor. 130 days. Dark green foliage and thick stalks, solid and large; golden heart.

Giant Pascal. 135 days. Excellent for fall and winter, for it keeps well. Blanches to yellowish white; stalks solid and crisp, about 2 feet high.

Golden Self-blanching. 115 days. A popular dwarf variety. Blanches easily and matures early. Fine for home gardens.

Winter Queen. Cream-white stalks, thick and heavy.

Wonderful (Golden Plume). 110 days. Stalks short but hard, stringless, crisp, very large, golden yellow.

CORN SWEET or SUGAR

Plant in well-fertilized land after it has become warm and dry in the spring. Two ounces of seed will plant 50 feet. If in rows, space the seeds 3 inches apart, with 2 feet between rows, and thin the young plants to 10 inches apart. Or plant six seeds to a hill, thin to three plants, and space the hills 2 feet apart each way.

We do not prepay postage on Seed Corn

Hybrid Strains

Ioana. 87 days. A new variety developed in Iowa and especially resistant to drought and wilt. Largely planted in the South and Southeast or wherever worms are likely to infest the crop. The 8-inch ears have 12 or 14 rows of cream-yellow kernels; an especially heavy husk protects the ear from birds and worms. Popular with canners and market gardeners, and highly recommended. The limited supplies of this table Corn available last summer were eagerly sought. Growers had standing orders from stores for all that could be supplied; numerous persons praised it as the "best Sweet Corn they had ever eaten." Lb. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.25.

Country Gentleman. 90 days. A fine variety with ears 6½ to 7 inches long, bearing slender white kernels set irregularly instead of in rows. The seed we offer is produced from carefully bred, selected strains. Lb. 70 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$3.25.

Stowell's Evergreen. 93 days. Developed from crossing inbred evergreen lines. Widely grown by market gardeners and canners, particularly in the East. Ears 7 to 9 inches long and 16 or 18-rowed bear white kernels. Lb. 70 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$3.25.

Golden Cross Bantam. Wilt-resistant. An excellent producer of 8-inch yellow ears with 10 to 14 rows of kernels. Matures a few days later than Golden Bantam. Lb. 55 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.45; 10 lbs. \$4.75.

Farmers are rapidly learning that hybrid strains of both Field and Sweet Corn are the most satisfactory. With their inbred resistance to disease, drought, and wind, they produce better average yields and thus make the time and labor expended upon the crop more worth while.

Standard Strains

Adams Extra Early. 70 days. Pure white grains on 5-inch ears. Lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70.

Black Mexican. 88 days. A superior Corn. The bluish black seed is white when at the eating stage. Crop Failure.

Country Gentleman. 93 days. Irregular rows of white kernels. A popular late variety for home gardens. Lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.10.

Golden Bantam. 78 days. Kernels yellow, broad and sweet; ears 6 to 7 inches long. Lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.70.

Golden Evergreen. 85 days. Ears 8 inches long with 12 rows of golden yellow, broad kernels. Lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.70.

Howling Mob. 85 days. An early white variety. Ears 7 to 9 inches long, with 12 or 14 rows of kernels. Lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.70.

Stowell's Evergreen. 95 days. A superior late variety. Large ears and sweet white kernels. Lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Truckers' Favorite. 85 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, with 12 rows of white kernels. Popular in the South for roasting. Lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70.

Pop Corn

Lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts., not postpaid

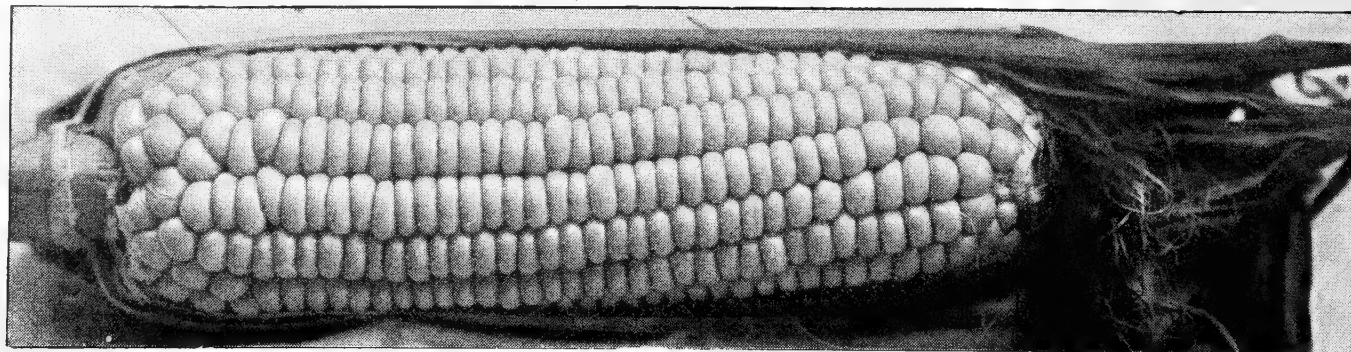
White Rice. 110 days. Standard early variety. Kernels pointed, of translucent appearance, white when popped.

South American (T.N.T.). Yellow kernels that pop freely. Ears 7 inches long, with 12 or 14 rows.

South American Hybrid. Lb. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.50.



Sweet Corn, Golden Cross Bantam



Sweet Corn, Ioana

COLLARDS

Sow outdoors and thin or transplant to 2 feet apart. An ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row.

Georgia or Southern. 75 days. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and produce good greens even on poor land. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

CUCUMBER

Sow seed after danger of frost is past, using eight to ten seeds to hills spaced 3 to 5 feet apart. An ounce of seed plants 50 hills.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85, postpaid

A. & C. 68 days. The beautiful straight fruits grow about 10 inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, well rounded at the end and dark green throughout. Holds color well when pickled.

Chicago Pickling. 60 days. Fruit large, square-ended, rich dark green.

Davis Perfect. 65 days. Fruit dark green with white spines. Disease-resistant. Few seeds.

Early Green Cluster. 52 days. Dark green fruits in clusters, adapted for pickling.

Early Short Green (Early Frame). 58 days. Small fruits for pickling.

Everbearing. 55 days. Early. Will bear entire season if fruits are kept closely picked. Best for pickling.

Improved Early White Spine. 56 days. Popular market sort. Fruit straight, 8 inches long, bright green with whitish green tips.

Improved Long Green. 67 days. Fruit 12 to 14 inches long, dark green. Standard table variety.

National Pickling. 56 days. Fruit straight, with blunt ends, black-spined, deep green. High yielder.

Straight-8. 66 days. Straight, smooth, deep green fruits about 8 inches long. Desirable table variety.

White Wonder. 58 days. Ivory-white fruits in clusters.

Cherkin. 50 days. Light green, spiny, oval fruits, with small seeds. Makes delicious pickles.

DILL

The herb long used to make dill pickles. Sow seed in the open ground and thin to a foot apart each way. The whole plant is generally used in the pickle brine. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. 95 cts., postpaid.

EGGPLANT

Sow the seed early indoors and transplant outdoors in late May. Allow 2 feet between plants and about 3 feet between rows. An ounce produces about 1000 plants.

Black Beauty. 110 days. Early and productive variety bearing about five large, rich blackish purple fruits to a plant. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50, postpaid.

ENDIVE

Sow in March for an early crop and in July for a second one. Space the plants about 8 inches apart in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Blanching is accomplished by tying the outer leaves over the heart of the plant. An ounce plants 150 feet.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid

Broad-leaved Batavian (Escarolle). 90 days. Broad, thick ribs.

Green Curled. 95 days. Finely cut dark green leaves, crisp and tender.

White Curled. 100 days. Rose-tinted ribs and creamy white heart.

KALE or BORECOLE

May be sown from May to September and is not harmed by cold weather. Plants should be about 18 inches apart, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Blue Curled Scotch. 55 days. Heavily curled, bluish green foliage with short stems, causing it to lie on the ground. Seldom winter-kills unless temperature goes below zero. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. 55 days. Plant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with finely curled, bright green leaves. A heavy producer. Crop Failure.

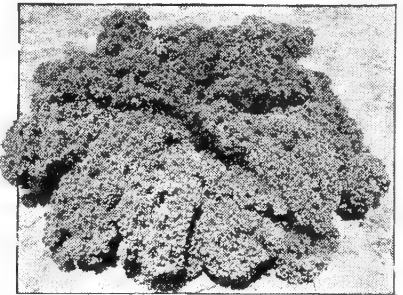
Early Curled Siberian. 55 days. Dwarf, spreading plant that grows rapidly and hence matures early. Large green leaves, curled at ends. Extremely hardy. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Spring Kale. Spring and summer. Plants tall and erect; leaves plain. Grows rapidly, producing quick greens. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; postpaid.

KOHLRABI

Plant in early spring, at the rate of an ounce for 200 feet of row. Thin the plants to stand 6 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart. Use the bulbs while they are young and tender.

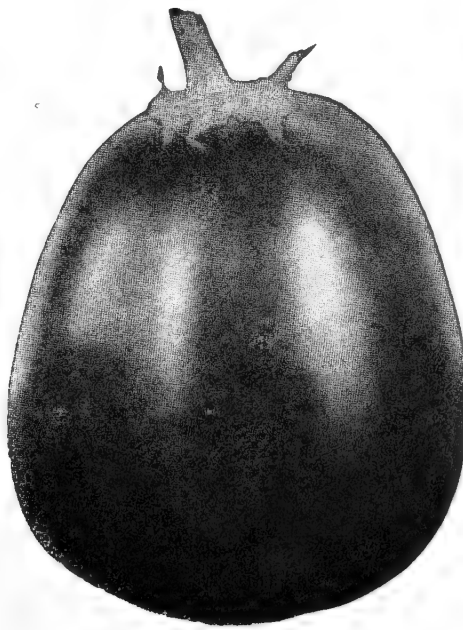
Early White Vienna. 55 days. Very early. Smooth white bulbs of medium size, and tender white flesh. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65.



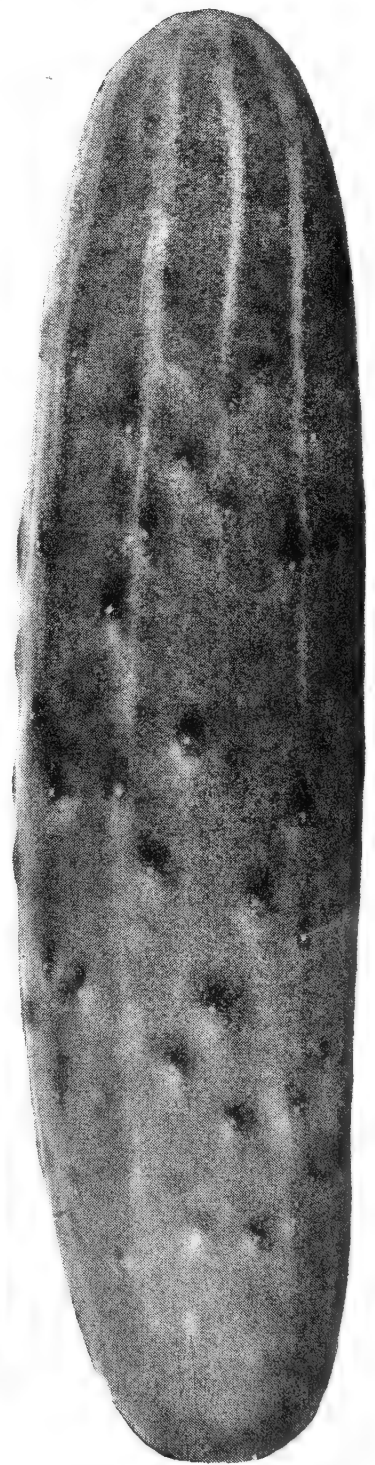
Kale, Curled Scotch



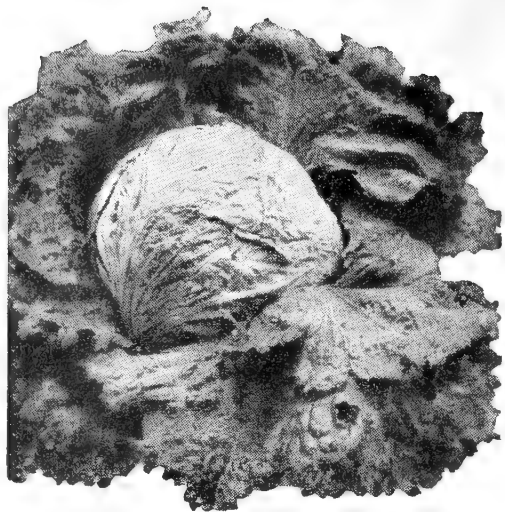
Endive, Broad-leaved Batavian



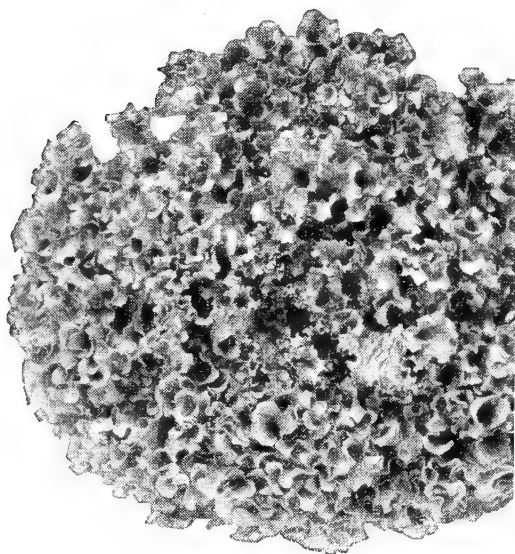
Eggplant, Black Beauty



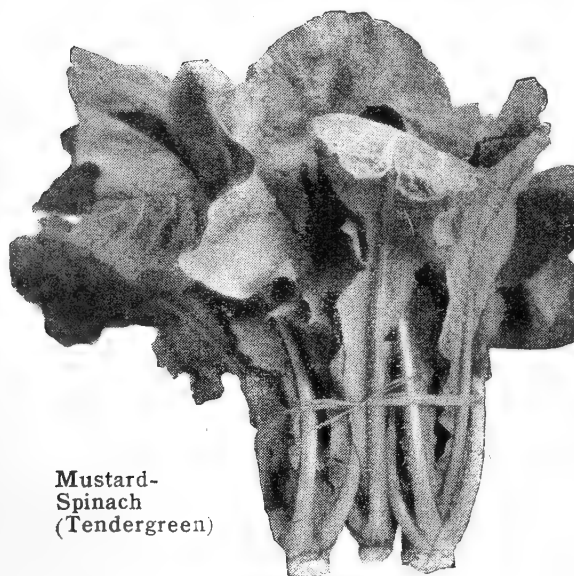
Cucumber, Straight-8



Lettuce, New York No. 12



Lettuce, Grand Rapids



Mustard-Spinach
(Tendergreen)



Muskmelon, Honey Rock

LETTUCE

Head Lettuce should be spaced about a foot apart, but loose-leaf kinds can be set closer together. Sow in rich soil and transplant. An ounce of seed plants 300 feet of row.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.90, postpaid, except as noted

Head Varieties

All-Season. 73 days. Medium-sized, compact heads.

Big Boston. 76 days. Solid head; leaves tinged bronze at the edges, heart light yellow. Crisp and tender.

California Cream Butter. 75 days. Leaves thick, dark green, spotted with brown; heart golden yellow.

Crisp-As-Ice. 74 days. Leaves broad, crumpled and stiff. Head solid. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.

Denver Market. 78 days. Heads cone-shaped. Leaves light green, crisp, and tender.

Iceberg. 84 days. Plants should be well spaced. Extra-large heads, light green, tinged brown; hearts very white and sweet. Good for both spring and summer. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Imperial 44. 82 days. Good variety of winter Lettuce. Compact, medium-sized plant, producing a hard and well-formed head, with long leaves. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Improved Hanson. 78 days. Head large, firm, with yellowish green center leaves. Good for midsummer planting.

New York No. 12 (Wonderful). 77 days. A strain of the original New York Lettuce, and well adapted to summer weather. Immense heads with outer leaves crumpled and notched; blanches easily. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Prize Head. 47 days. Desirable home-garden variety. Leaves broad and frilled, outer ones, tinged red, inside ones green.

Loose-Leaf Varieties

Black-seeded Simpson. 70 days. Light green leaves with frilled edges. Standard home-garden variety.

Early Curled Simpson. 50 days. Popular home-garden Lettuce. Leaves broad, frilled, bright green.

Grand Rapids. 43 days. An early variety adapted to forcing or open ground. Broad, wavy, light green leaves.

Romaine or Cos Lettuce

Hick's Hardy White Winter. Forms a large, upright, loose head. Outer leaves light green; inner ones blanch white if the head is tied. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Muskmelons of choicest quality can be grown with a little extra care by starting the plants in hotbeds, or in pots indoors in the manner described for handling cucumbers. No trouble or effort should be spared in preparing the hills well, and manuring them. Thorough cultivation should be given at all times and abundant water, but the vines should be disturbed as little as possible. As a rule, the large-fruited varieties are easier to grow than the smaller types.

MUSKMELON

Melons grow best in rich, sandy soil. Drop ten to twelve seeds in hills spaced 4 to 6 feet apart. Thin to about three strong plants to a hill. An ounce plants 50 hills; 2 pounds an acre.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.90, postpaid

Banana. 98 days. A pink-fleshed melon, long, tapered at both ends. Plant vigorous and reasonably hardy.

Delicious Gold-lined Rocky Ford. 95 days. A strain of the Rocky Ford with green flesh and gold lining next to the seed cavity. Sweet and spicy; excellent in all respects.

Emerald Gem. 87 days. Yellow flesh. Fruits slightly flattened, of medium size, and desirable for home use.

Extra-Early Knight. 87 days. Skin ribbed and covered with gray netting. Juicy green flesh, thick and sweet.

Hale's Best. 85 days. Fruit oval, heavily netted. Flesh thick, light salmon in color, very sweet. Small seed-cavity.

Hearts of Gold (Hoodoo). 88 days. Thick, sweet, orange flesh. Fruits nearly round, with thin but firm rind.

Honey Dew. 110 days. Green flesh, with a distinctive sweet flavor. Requires a warm location and a long season.

Honey Rock (Sugar Rock). 81 days. Flesh light pink, thick; small seed-cavity. Slate-gray rind with coarse netting. Very popular.

Improved Perfecto. 88 days. Pink flesh. Fruits 6 inches or more in diameter, with skin netted, cream-color when ripe.

Large Hackensack. 88 days. Thick green flesh. Fruit large, round, slightly flattened at the ends.

Milwaukee Market. 87 days. Pink flesh of excellent flavor.

Rocky Ford (Netted Gem). 92 days. Thick, sweet, green flesh; small seed-cavity.

Tip-Top. 90 days. Popular market-garden sort. Flesh salmon, sweet and delicious. Fruit large, slightly ribbed.

MUSTARD

Seed may be sown in spring or fall, an ounce to 100 feet of row. Thin to 6 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid

Giant Southern Curled. 35 days. Popular in the South, especially for late sowing. Yellowish light green leaves with curled edges.

Mustard-Spinach (Tendergreen). 45 days. Leaves narrow, dark green. Since plants are slow to send up seed-stalks, it can be grown in hot as well as cool weather. Desirable for home-gardens.

White. 40 days. Leaves are used for greens, and seed for flavoring.

Florida Broad-leaved. 40 days. Popular for fine table quality.

OKRA

Plant after the ground is warm and dry, and space the seed 6 inches apart in the row. Thin to 18 inches apart. An ounce sows 50 feet of row.

Dwarf Green Long-pod. 50 days. Compact plant 2 to 3 feet high, producing dark green pods that remain in good condition until fully matured. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

ONIONS

Start seed indoors and set out the young plants in rich, well-drained soil, after frost is past. They should be spaced 4 inches apart, with 18 inches between rows. An ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00, postpaid

Bermuda, Yellow. 93 days. Straw-colored skin and pure white flesh.

Bermuda, White. 95 days. White skin and flesh.

Bottle or Jug. 100 days. Bulb long, narrow, light-colored and mild.

Ebenezer or Japanese. 100 days. Flat bulb with yellow skin and white flesh. Keeps well.

Large Red Wethersfield. 100 days. Bulbs flattened, thick, with purplish red skin and white flesh. Does well on poor land. Good keeper.

Prizetaker. 105 days. Extra-large bulb with yellow skin and white flesh. Can be grown to large size from seed.

Silverskin. 105 days. White skin and flesh; mild flavor. A fine table variety, also used for seed and pickling.

Sweet Spanish. Globe-shaped, with small neck. Skin golden yellow; flesh of mild flavor.

Yellow Globe Danvers. 110 days. Medium large, round, solid. Coppery yellow skin and white flesh; small neck. A well and favorably known Onion.

LEEK. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 65 cts.

ONION SETS

Plant in spring, as soon as the ground can be prepared, or in the fall. 1 quart of sets will plant 100 feet of row, 3 to 5 bushels an acre.

We do not prepay postage on Onion Sets

PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Bottle or Jug	} Delivery too uncertain to permit quoting of prices
Ebenezer	
Red Wethersfield	
Silverskin	
Yellow Globe Danvers	
Potato or Hill set	Market Price

PARSLEY

Soak the seed overnight before planting, to hasten germination. Cover it lightly and protect with bags. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.15, postpaid

Moss Curled. 70 days. Finely cut, dark green leaves, used for garnishing and flavoring. Grows about 8 inches high.

Plain or Single. 70 days. Leaves deeply cut, dark green and flat. Very hardy.

PARSNIP

Sow in rows early in the spring and thin to 6 inches apart, with 18 inches between rows. The flavor is improved by leaving the roots in the ground over winter. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Hollow-Crown. 100 days. Well-flavored, smooth white roots growing 8 to 10 inches long. Largely grown all over the country. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid.

PEAS

Plant the seed an inch deep and an inch apart in rich, well-drained soil in early spring, and every two weeks after that until June for a succession. Sow it in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, and the rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Smooth-seeded varieties may be planted as soon as the soil is workable, but wrinkled-seeded kinds should not be planted until the ground is warm. A pound of seed sows 100 feet of drill.

Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20. We do not prepay postage on Peas.

Bush Varieties

American Wonder. 60 days. Short pods well filled with tender, wrinkled Peas. Height 1 ft.

Blue Bantam. 60 days. Market-gardener's variety. Well-filled pods holding 8 to 10 Peas. Very productive and strong growing. Height 15 in.

Dwarf Gray Sugar. 62 days. Heavy producer of broad flat pods which are delicious when cooked. Seed brown and wrinkled. Height 2 ft.

Early Alaska. Wilt-resistant. 58 days. Round dark green pods containing 5 to 8 smooth, tender Peas. Height 2 1/2 to 3 ft.

Early Bird. 60 days. Pods deep green, rather broad, containing 8 or 9 large, semi-wrinkled green Peas. Fine for the home garden. Height 20 in.

Laxton's Progress. 64 days. Vines 1 1/2 feet high, bearing heavy crops of large pods, holding from 8 to 10 wrinkled Peas.

Little Gem or Marvel. 62 days. Vines 15 inches high, bearing round pods in pairs. Large, deep green, wrinkled Peas. Heavy producer.

Nott's Excelsior. 62 days. A popular medium-early wrinkled Pea of excellent quality. Height 14 in.

Roger's Giant-Podded Hamper. 65 days. Large wrinkled Peas in dark, heavy pods 4 1/2 to 5 inches long. Height 22 in.

Wyoming Wonder (Gilbo). 69 days. Wilt-resistant. Pods 5 inches long or more, filled with Peas that are tender and sweet for a week or more after ripening. Height 2 ft.

Pole Varieties

The vines are tall and need support.

Champion of England. 82 days. Long pods containing large, green wrinkled Peas. Height 4 1/2 to 5 ft.

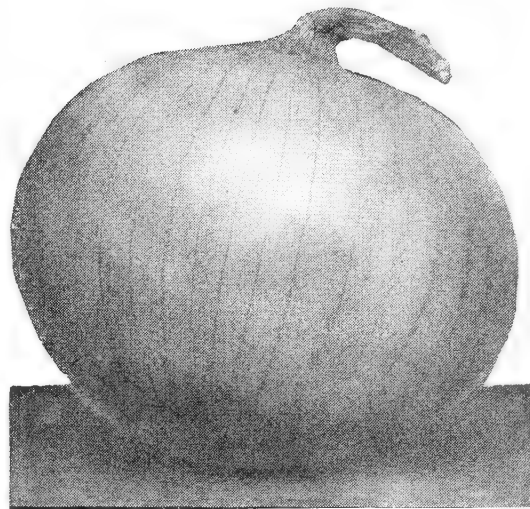
Improved Gradus (Prosperity). 65 days. Strong plants producing pods of 6 to 8 immense wrinkled Peas. Yields a heavy crop if planted in rich soil. Height 3 ft.

Large White Marrowfat. 80 days. Pods about 3 inches long, holding 5 or 6 Peas. The dry seed is creamy white, with a white eye. Height about 4 ft.

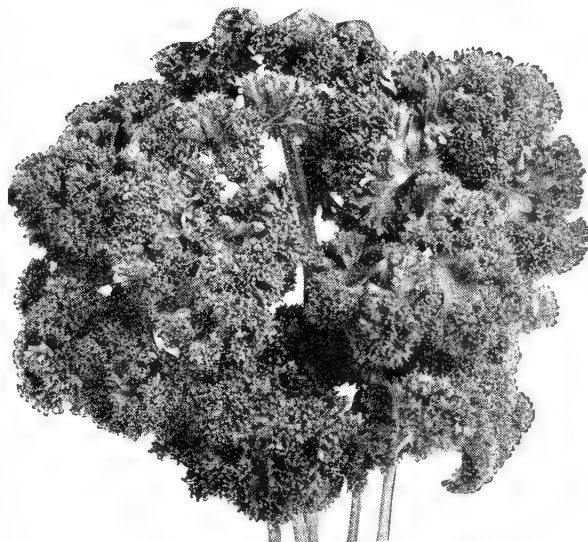
Mammoth White Sugar. 74 days. Grows about 4 1/2 feet. Light green pod, 4 inches long, with large, white, smooth Peas. Wilt-resistant.

Telephone. 70 days. Long pods containing 8 to 10 large, green, wrinkled Peas of fine flavor. Height 3 1/2 to 4 ft.

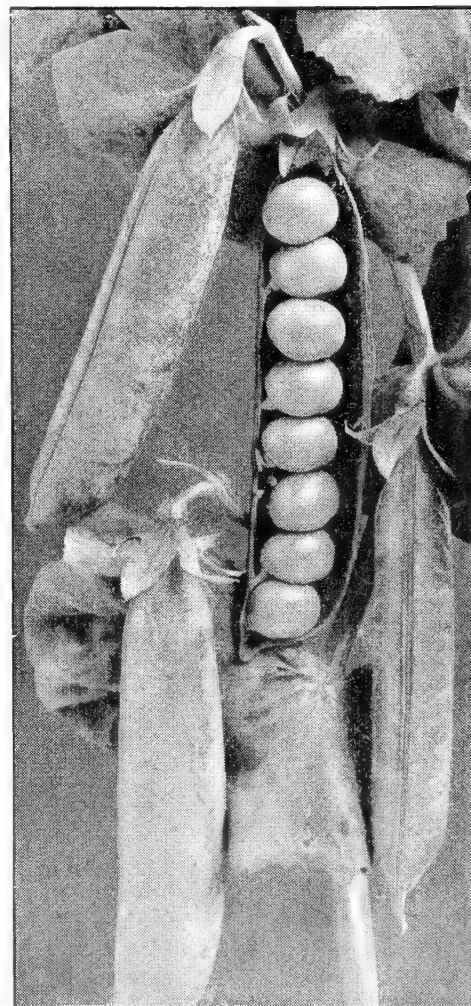
Thomas Laxton. 62 days. Rapid-growing vine, reaching 3 feet. Pods long, well filled to the end with cream-colored, wrinkled Peas. Excellent for the home garden.



Onion, Prizetaker



Parsley, Moss Curled



Peas, Little Gem



Pepper, Ruby King

PEPPERS

Start seed in a hotbed in early spring and transplant the seedlings to the open ground after all danger of frost is past. Set them 18 inches apart each way in land that is not too rich. An ounce of seed will produce about 1200 plants.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.50. All Pepper seed sent postpaid

California Wonder. 120 days. Very large, heavy, and of excellent quality. The meat is thick, of good flavor and withstands shipping. A good variety for stuffing and serving whole.

Chinese Giant. 130 days. Small plant, bearing very large fruits, deep green turning scarlet. Popular because of its size and mild flavor.

Long Red Cayenne. 120 days. A hot variety. Long, slender, pointed and twisted fruits, changing in color from deep green to bright red.

Pimiento (Perfection). 130 days. Mild variety with thick flesh, which holds up for a long time. Conical fruits profusely produced.

Ruby King. 110 days. Large fruit with sweet flavor and brilliant color.

Sweet Mountain. 120 days. Plant grows upright. Large fruits, often 6 inches long and 2 inches thick.

PUMPKIN

Plant four to six seeds in hills about 8 feet apart, after all danger of frost is past; or interplant it with corn. Thin to three plants to a hill. An ounce will plant 25 hills.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid

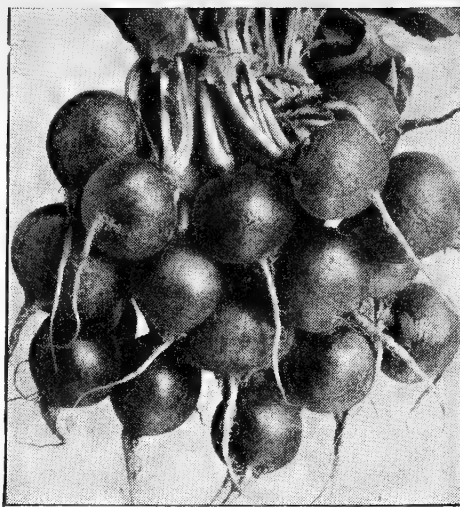
Cushaw, Green-striped. 115 days. A crookneck variety. Creamy white skin marked with green. Flesh light yellow, coarse but sweet.

Cushaw, White. 112 days. Similar to the preceding but skin pure white. Fruit slightly smaller and with shorter neck.

Kentucky Field (Large Cheese). 108 days. Fruits round, slightly flattened, ribbed. Skin creamy buff; flesh yellow, of fine quality.

King of the Mammoths. 120 days. Often called "Jumbo" because of its size. Specimens may weigh 100 pounds. Excellent both for pies and feeding stock.

Little Sugar (New England Pie). 115 days. Small, round sort with sweet, dry, rich yellow flesh. Ideal for home gardens.



Radish, Crimson Giant

Tennessee Sweet Potato. 110 days. Bell-shaped fruit, with white skin striped green, and creamy white flesh.

Virginia Mammoth. 115 days. Very large, oval fruits that keep well. Thick flesh.

RADISH

To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly in rich, moist soil. Sow the seed in the open ground, at intervals during the summer, for a continuous crop; or under glass from February to October. An ounce of seed plants 100 feet of row.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 30 cts.; lb. 95 cts., postpaid

China Rose Winter (Scarlet China Winter). 58 days. Half-long stump with deep rose skin and white flesh. A winter variety that should be planted in July or August, to be dug before frost and stored in the cellar.

Crimson Giant. 25 days. Extra-large, globe-shaped Radish 1 to 1 1/2 inches thick, deep crimson outside, with firm white flesh.

French Breakfast. 25 days. Oblong form. Scarlet with white tip, mild and tender.

Long Bright Scarlet. 35 days. Grows 7 to 8 inches long, brilliant scarlet. One of the best.

Long White Icicle. 30 days. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, pure white and mild flavored.

Round Black Spanish. 60 days. Another winter variety. Roots 2 to 3 inches thick, with black skin and pure white flesh.

Saxa. 22 days. For early forcing. Bright scarlet root with exceptionally small top. Highly recommended.

Sparkler, White Tip. 24 days. Globe-shaped root with upper portion carmine-scarlet and pure white tip. Solid, crisp, and sweet.

White Strasburg. 40 days. Roots about 1 1/2 inches thick, often reaching 6 inches in length. Smooth pure white skin. Stays tender a long time.

RHUBARB

Set the roots out in the fall, 3 or 4 inches deep and 3 feet apart, in heavily manured ground. Seed should be sown an inch deep in early spring and the seedlings thinned to 6 inches apart, to be moved to their permanent location in the fall. An ounce of seed will produce 500 plants.

New Pineapple. Seed, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4lb. 85 cts., postpaid. Roots, 3 for 60 cts.; \$2.15 per doz., not postpaid.

RUTABAGA

Plant in the open ground in late spring and thin the seedlings to at least 6 inches apart, in rows 2 feet apart. The roots keep well through the winter. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Improved American Purple-Top. 85 days. Large roots with yellow skin and purple tops; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.45, postpaid.

SALSIFY (Oyster-Plant)

Sow outdoors in early spring in light, mellow soil, thinning to 5 inches apart, in rows a foot apart. May be left in the ground all winter, like parsnips. An ounce of seed sows 50 feet of row.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. 120 days. Roots 7 to 8 inches long, with mild, almost white flesh. Good oyster flavor. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.25, postpaid.

SPINACH

Sow seed outdoors in early spring and at ten-day intervals until late April. For a fall crop, sow in August, and for a winter one, in September or October. Thin the young plants to 4 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid

Bloomsdale Long-standing. 45 days. More heavily crumpled than other varieties. Excellent for late sowing to carry over winter.

Giant Nobel Thick-Leaf. 42 days. Heavy yielder of medium green, thick, tender leaves.

Old Dominion or Virginia Blight-Resistant. 40 days. Large, dark green heavily crumpled leaves, crisp and tender. Adapted to fall weather.

SQUASH

Sow seed in early spring, in hills about 4 feet apart for bush varieties, and 6 to 8 feet for the running sorts. Winter varieties should be stored in a warm place. An ounce of seed plants 25 hills of the summer varieties; 20 hills of the winter kinds.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid

Cocozelle Bush. 60 days. Deep green fruits marked with yellow and green, often 14 inches long, tender and sweet.

Early White Bush (Pattypan). 55 days. Fine dwarf sort producing many small white Squashes with scalloped edges.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop (Golden Cluster). 60 days. Fruit flat, scalloped, pale yellow.

Fordhook. Delicious fruit 8 to 10 inches long, with creamy white skin. Excellent when small or when fully grown.

Golden Summer Crookneck. 52 days. Fruit about 1 foot long, bright yellow, with crooked neck.

Winter Squash

Banana. 110 days. Fruits 2 1/2 feet long and 6 inches across. Shell gray-green; flesh yellow, with small seed-cavity.

Hubbard. 105 days. Most popular Winter Squash. Fruits hard, with warted green skin and yellow flesh of rich quality.

TOMATO

Sow seed in hotbeds or flats in February or March; transplant when the plants have four leaves, and when danger of frost is past, set in the open ground. Space the plants at least 3 feet apart each way, and support them with stakes or wires. An ounce of seed will produce about 1500 plants.

All Tomato seed sent postpaid

Beefsteak. 90 days. Wilt-resistant. A main-crop variety for home and market gardens. Fruit large, flat, smooth, bright scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.70; lb. \$6.50.

Bonny Best, Certified. 73 days. Standard early, smooth, bright red fruits, ripening to the stem. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.75.

Break o'Day. 70 days. Wilt-resistant. Early and extremely productive. Fruits large, smooth, globe shaped, bright red. Desirable for both home and market use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.30; lb. \$5.00.

Brimmer. 90 days. A large-fruited variety for home gardens. Uniform in size, flat, dark pink, coreless and solid. Flavor very mild. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.70; lb. \$6.50.

Early Detroit. 82 days. Fruit nearly globe-shaped, firm, purplish pink. Vigorous, productive vines. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

French American. 90 days. Our own introduction. Fruits especially fine for slicing. Mild in flavor, without acid, very solid, with few seeds; frequently weighs 2 to 3 pounds each. Pkt. 10 cts.

Greater Baltimore. (Cert. Ind. Strain.) 83 days. Wilt-resistant. A superb second-early and main-crop Tomato. Fruit red. Preferred by canners, because of quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

John Baer. 73 days. Bright red, smooth, even-ripening fruit. Heavy yielder and extra early. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.50.

June Pink. 60 days. The earliest pink variety and in demand on many markets. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00.

Marglobe Certified. 77 days. A highly recommended variety that bears for a long time. Strong, healthy plants bear beautiful red fruits, meaty and acid-free. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

New Stone. 86 days. Standard main-crop sort. Fruit oval, solid and smooth. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Oxheart. 90 days. Heart-shaped fruit often weighing 3 lbs. Skin pink; flesh firm, sweet and almost seedless. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼lb. \$2.50.

Ponderosa, Improved. 88 days. One of the largest Tomatoes. Fruit solid, smooth, and of good quality. Desirable for home use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼lb. \$2.00.

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper. 73 days. A recent disease-resistant introduction. Fruit large, smooth, almost round, and carrying the bright scarlet color clear to the stem end. Flesh deep red, with few seeds and no core. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.



Tomato, Marglobe Certified

Rutgers Certified. 73 days. Like Marglobe in shape. Ripens from inside out; small seed-cavity, few seeds. Good cropper, excellent for home gardens and for canning. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Sparks' Earliana. 66 days. The original variety, and a great favorite with all growers. Fruit rich scarlet-red, solid, and of good quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Stokesdale. This heavy-producing Stokesdale has proved to be a valuable second-early Tomato for market or for canning. It will mature one week earlier than Marglobe.

Yellow Ponderosa. Fruits in clusters of 3 to 5, large, somewhat flattened; skin and flesh yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.

TURNIPS

Sow in early spring, and for winter use make another sowing in midsummer or early fall. Seedlings should be thinned to stand 4 or 5 inches apart in rows 12 to 15 inches apart. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.45, postpaid

Golden Globe (Amber Globe). 75 days. Flesh yellow, firm, sweet. Best for table use when 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Purple-top Strap-leaf. 45 days. Top dark reddish purple, lower portion white; flesh tender and sweetly flavored.

Purple-top White Globe. 55 days. Very popular for home and market gardens. Flesh firm, sweet, fine-grained. Globe-shaped solid roots, purple-red above and white below. Keeps well.

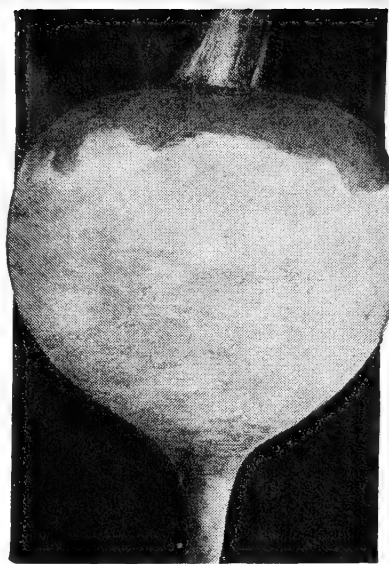
Seven-Top. 45 days. The tops are used for greens. Very popular and a most palatable food.

Shogoin. 45 days. Largely grown in the South, where the tops are used for greens. Small white roots are also edible.

White Milan. 40 days. Very early. Medium-sized flat roots with smooth skin and white flesh.

TOBACCO SEED

Big Oronoko. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00, postpaid.



Turnip, Purple-Top White Globe

WATERMELON

Grown like muskmelons, but the hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart. An ounce of seed plants 30 hills.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20, postpaid

Dixie Queen. 85 days. A new variety. Oval-round melon with light green rind striped dark green, often weighing 30 pounds. Flesh bright red, finely flavored. Uniform in size and quality.

Florida Favorite. 87 days. Fruits long, with dark green mottled skin. Very sweet, bright red flesh.

Halbert Honey. 87 days. Skin dark green; flesh bright scarlet. A superb variety.

Hawkesbury Wilt-Resistant. 85 days. Oblong, light gray melons with fine green veining. Flesh dark pink, of good quality; seed brownish black.

Improved Kleckley Sweet No. 6. 88 days. Wilt-resistant. An improvement on the older variety because of its resistance to fusarium wilt. Rich red flesh and white seeds. Quality and flavor equal to any other melon.

Jackson. 88 days. Melon of medium size, long, with mottled green skin. Flesh red, sweet and crisp, ripening close to the rind.

Kleckley Sweet (Monte Cristo). Popular for nearby markets. Fruits medium size, dark green, with thick rind and bright scarlet flesh that is solid, crisp, sugary.

Leesburg Wilt-Resistant. Derived from Kleckley Sweet, but not quite so long, with block ends. Flesh deep rose-pink, sweet and of fine texture.

Stone Mountain. 85 days. One of the most popular melons for general use, broad-oval in shape, with blunt ends. Skin dark green, with light green veining; rind thick. Flesh bright crimson, sweet and crisp.

Stone Mountain Improved No. 5. 85 days. Wilt-resistant. Developed from Stone Mountain and has proved to be resistant to fusarium wilt. Resembles its parent in every respect except that it is smaller.

Tom Watson. 92 days. An improved strain. Melons 1½ to 2 feet long, 10 inches in diameter, with deep red, crisp flesh. Flavor delicious. Average weight 50 pounds. A favorite home-garden sort.

SEED POTATOES MAINE-GROWN, CERTIFIED and WAR APPROVED



**Frost-Proof
Cabbage
Plants**

For Shipment in lots of 50 plants
February 15 to April 15

50 Plants.....	
100 Plants.....	ASK
250 Plants.....	FOR
500 Plants.....	PRICES
1000 Plants.....	

Nothing but first-class stock shipped, and at purchaser's risk. Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch, Charleston Wakefield and Copenhagen Market.

Southern-grown frost-proof Cabbage plants are far superior to hotbed or cold-frame plants for early planting, and cost less than one-half as much.

Home-Grown Plants in Season
Cabbage and Tomato. Inquire for prices.

Bermuda Onion Plants



Varieties: Crystal White Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, Valencia Riverside Strain, Prizetaker. Famous Brand grown by Dodge Plant Farms.

These hardy plants will save time for you in the garden. Set them out early in the spring, 4 inches apart in rows 1½ feet apart. By ordering early you will be sure to have the plants before warm weather.

Ask for prices on 100 plants, 200 plants, 500 plants, 1000 plants, or by the crate. No order accepted for less than 100.

(Safe delivery of plants by mail not guaranteed.)



Gernvaco
Hotkaps
New Method of
Plant Protection

WATCH YOUR GARDEN GROW

Protect plants from frost, wind, rain and insects. Mature crops earlier—miniature hothouses. Have the earliest garden this year.

	Ppd.	Not Ppd.
Roll of 1000 Kaps	\$10 00	\$9 75
Roll of 250 Kaps	3 90	3 70
Roll of 25 Kaps	65	50

The experience of growers all over the country proves that seed Potatoes produced in the North yield far higher returns than home-grown seed. We therefore offer Maine-grown seed Potatoes which you will find of the same high quality as other Wetsel seed.

Chippewa. An origination of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which has consistently yielded higher than Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain in official tests from Maine to Florida. A smooth, light-skinned variety with shallow eyes, maturing a week after Irish Cobbler.

Green Mountain. A heavy producer on almost any soil, but does especially well in the northern sections where there is plentiful rainfall. Smooth, oval, white-skinned tubers, uniformly large in size.

Irish Cobbler. The standard early white Potato on all markets, and continues to lead all others in demand. White-skinned, smooth, round, thick tubers, ready about 10 days earlier than Early Rose. Vigorous vines, not so much affected by blight or drought as most.

Katahdin. Another new variety developed in Maine by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A smooth, oval, white variety with shallow eyes, making a fine appearance. A heavy producer doing best on light soil; should not be planted on heavy soil subject to drought.

Red Bliss or Bliss Triumph. A heavy yielder of mature Potatoes for table use at the earliest possible date. Sometimes called the "Six-weeks Potato."

Spaulding Rose. A medium-early sort for growing in sandy loam. Skin pale pink; flesh pure white, of good quality. Good yielder. Supply limited.

No. 2 (or size B) Potatoes. Owing to priority given to Certified and War Approved grades, in respect to cars, shipments must be deferred. Supplies will be available for late planting.

War Approved: Are seed Potatoes grown, inspected, approved and tagged or labeled as being of such class pursuant to the laws and regulations governing the official certifying agency of the state where grown. Our stocks are Maine grown. Will sell for 50c per 100-lb. bag less than Certified stock.

Ask for prices

Spray Your Potato Vines

Whether for market or for home use, the vines must be sprayed for a good crop.

Sherwin-Williams Potato Spray. The recognized fungicide and insecticide Prevents diseases; stimulates plants.

Arsenate of Lead and Paris Green. Use to kill leaf-eating insects.

Semesan Bel. Prevents disease in potatoes and increases the yield.

Spray Materials are described on page 27 and Sprayers on page 28.

OUTSTANDING ANNUAL FLOWERS

ASTERS

For massing in the garden and for cutting, Asters furnish most attractive flowers in late summer and fall. Bone-meal rather than barnyard manure is recommended as a fertilizer. Be particular not to plant Asters two successive years in the same location.

Giants of California, Improved. Huge flowers like chrysanthemums, borne on long stems from late summer to frost. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Los Angeles. Large, double, shell-pink flowers on plants 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Super-Giant El Monte. Fluffy flowers 6 inches across, of deep glowing crimson. Blooms early; plant 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Wilt-Resistant Strains

These strains are successful where other types of Asters fail to bloom.

Giant Branching Comet. Large blooms in fine mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

All Wilt-Resistant Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

CLEOME

Pink Queen. All-America Selection, 1942. Tall border plant 4 feet high, blooming from June to frost. Huge heads of pink flowers, turning white before falling. Pkt. 10 cts.

COSMOS

Burpee's Yellow Flare. All-America Selection, 1942. Rich butter-yellow flowers on long, wiry stems. Free-blooming plants 3 to 4 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

LARKSPUR

Emperor. Double blooms in mixed colors on dwarf, branching plants. Pkt. 10 cts.

Giant Imperial. Base-branching type producing long bloom spikes. Mixed colors—light and dark blue, carmine, pink and white. Pkt. 10 cts.

Giant Imperial, Lilac King. All-America Selection, 1942. Fully double flowers of a clear lilac shade on spikes that are ideal for cutting. Very upright plants. Pkt. 10 cts.

Pink King. Soft salmon-rose, fine for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.

MARIGOLDS

One of the most dependable plants for the summer garden. Easy to grow, they furnish plenty of color in brilliant shades of yellow, orange, and maroon. Many varieties make excellent cut-flowers.

Chrysanthemum-flowered. Large chrysanthemum-like blooms. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double African. Large, globular flowers in mixed colors: Tall plants, reaching 2½ feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf French, Butterball. All-America Selection, 1942. Lovely 2-inch flowers of soft butter-yellow, with crested center of dainty tubular petals. Plants 6 to 8 inches high, covered with a blanket of bloom early in the season. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf French, Monarch Strain. A highly selected strain of double flowers in shades of mahogany, striped or edged golden yellow. Very floriferous. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dixie Sunshine, Double. Fully double, rich golden yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Plant 4 to 6 feet tall; luxuriant foliage. Pkt. 10 cts.

Guinea Gold. Brilliant golden orange, semi-double and double blooms with ruffled petals. Good for cutting. Plants 2 to 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Pot o'Gold. All-America Selection, 1941. Deep golden orange blooms 4 inches across and all double. Plant only a foot tall, blooming about two weeks earlier than other varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.

Sunrise. Dazzling golden yellow, ball-shaped, double flowers on a 3-foot plant. Long blooming season. Pkt. 10 cts.

Scarlet Glow. All-America Selection, 1941. Dwarf double French variety of deep scarlet. Plant grows about 10 inches high, with a spread of 18 inches. Blooms ten weeks from seed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Sunset Giant. Sweet-scented, huge yellow blooms of loose form with a full center, making a very deep flower. Plant 3½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Yellow Supreme. Fragrant, rich yellow flowers 3 inches across. Fluffy, and carnation-like in form, with broad, loose, frilled petals. Vigorous and free branching. Pkt. 10 cts.

NASTURTIUMS

A popular annual for bedding, producing bright-colored blooms over a long period. Colorful and dependable, it will thrive and bloom freely even in poor, sandy soil if given a sunny location. Sow outdoors in April or May.

Gem Mixture. Sweet-scented double flowers in light and dark shades. Plants dwarf and compact. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Scarlet Gleam. Dazzling, fiery scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Dwarf, Single Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tall, Single Varieties, Mixed. Trailing plants reaching a height of 5 feet. Good for scrambling over fences, stumps and stone-piles. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

NIEREMBERGIA

Purple Robe. All-America Selection, 1942. Deep violet-purple, keeping its color well even in full sun. Neat, compact plant only 6 inches tall, of very free-flowering habit. Blooms about fifteen weeks from the time seed is sown. Very fine for edging and the rock-garden. Pkt. 10 cts.

SWEET PEAS

Dainty flowers of surpassing fragrance. Plant early in spring in rich soil, and give the plants support when they reach a height of 8 inches. Provide plenty of moisture in the growing and blooming season.

Spencer's Early Hybrid Mixture. A mixture of the newest and brightest colors. Fine for planting under glass, but also for the garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 2 ozs. 35 cts.; ¼lb. 60 cts.

Special Mix. A good mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.

PANSIES

An old-time flower that will never lose its charm. Seed may be sown in August or September to produce flowers the next year, or it may be started indoors in February and transplanted outdoors later the same season. Choose a sunny, well-fertilized place.

Engelmann's Giants. Vigorous, compact plants, blooming early. Huge flowers in both light and dark shades. Pkt. 10 cts.

PETUNIAS

A favorite for bedding and for use in window-boxes. Blooms from early summer to late fall. Many different types have been introduced, of which we offer some good representatives.

Balcony. Long, sprawling plants 18 inches high. Single flowers 3 inches across, especially good for window-boxes. Mixed colors—white, rose, and blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Giants of California. Mixed colors in a variety of lovely shades, with pronounced yellow throats. Pkt. 20 cts.

Heavenly Blue. Silvery blue flowers on a compact plant. Free bloomers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Martha Washington. Ruffled blush-pink flowers with red veinings; open center, with a violet throat. Dwarf plant only 9 inches high. Pkt. 20 cts.

Nana Compacta. Dwarf bedding Petunia. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Rose Gem. Miniature flower only 2 inches in diameter, of deep rich rose color. Compact, 6-inch plants, blooming freely. Pkt. 10 cts.

Rosy Morn. Rose-colored blooms with a white throat. Plant a foot tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Hybrid Varieties in Wide Mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.

ZINNIAS

Indispensable where showy, continuous color is wanted in the summer garden. The many types and colors provide an almost unlimited range, some of them very desirable for cut-flowers.

Black Ruby. All-America Selection, 1941. Double flowers 1½ to 2 inches across, of rich velvety deep maroon. They make a fine contrast with lighter varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.

California Giants, Mixed. Large flower of compact form, with the petals lying flat. Wide color range. Plant 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dahlia-flowered, Mixed. Flowers resemble the Show Dahlia in form; wide color range. Plant 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fantasy. Blooms 3 inches across, of golden yellow, with very shaggy petals. Blooms in six to seven weeks from seed. 2½-foot plant. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fantasy, Stardust. All-America Selection, 1937. Informal type with shaggy, deep yellow petals. Pkt. 10 cts.

Scabiosa-flowered, Mixed. Tufted center with a collar of wide petals. Mixed colors—orange, yellow, dull red, carmine and other shades. Pkt. 10 cts.

Tom Thumb, Mixed. Showy little flowers of red, orange, yellow, pink, and rose, on 4 to 6-inch plants. Excellent for pots, borders, and the rock-garden. Pkt. 10 cts.

GENERAL LIST OF ANNUALS

Each, pkt. 10 cts.



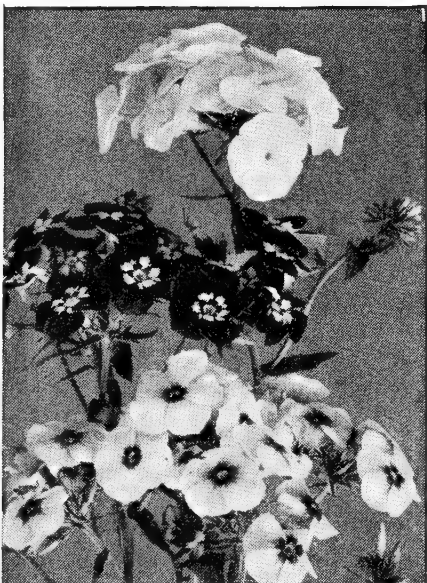
Ageratum



Calendula, Double



Poppy, Single Shirley



Phlox, Mixed

African Daisy (Arctotis). Daisy-like flowers from July to frost. Fine for cutting. 2 ft. Special mixture.

Ageratum, Dwarf Compact, Blue Cap. A fine dwarf bedding plant 4 inches high, with heads of lavender-blue flowers. Plant in full sun or half-shade.

A., Blue Perfection. Large heads of deep blue flowers. 9 in.

Alyssum, Sweet. Fragrant masses of pure white bloom. An excellent dwarf plant for borders and window-boxes.

A., Violet Queen. Flowers bright violet, on a 4-inch plant.

Bachelor's Button (Centaurea). Long-stemmed flowers fine for cutting, doing well in any soil. Double varieties, mixed.

Balsam, Rose-flowered. Bushy plant 2 to 3 feet tall, that is easily transplanted. Showy flowers produced in clusters. Plant in rich soil, in a sunny location, and give plenty of water.

Blue Lace Flower (Didiscus). Light lavender flowers from July to frost. Fine for cutting. 1½ ft.

Calendula, Orange Shaggy. Brilliant orange blooms with deeply fringed petals. 1½ ft.

C., Double Varieties, Mixed. Shades of yellow and orange.

Calliopsis bicolor. A daisy-shaped flower that is good for cutting. Yellow, with a garnet eye. 10 in.

Candytuft (Iberis). Fragrant trusses of white bloom. Needs plenty of water.

C., Mixed Varieties. Rose, pink, lilac shades.

Canterbury Bells, Annual. Bell-shaped flowers on long spikes. Mixed colors—pink, blue and white.

Carnation, Chabaud's Giant Double Improved. A fine strain, spicily fragrant. Mixed colors.

Castor Bean (Ricinus). Tropical-looking plants with ornamental foliage. Reaches 6 to 10 feet in height. Mixed varieties.

Centaurea, Jubilee Gem. Cornflower. Double, vivid dark blue blooms on a 12-inch plant fine for edging. Foliage bright green.

Chinese Woolflower (Celosia childsi). Glove-shaped heads of flowers on a 2 to 3-foot plant. Mixed colors.

Chrysanthemum, Annual. Double varieties, mixed.

Clarkia elegans. Choice double varieties in a wide range of color. Likes some shade.

Cosmos, Crested. Extra early, beginning to bloom in July. Double; mixed colors. 2½ ft.

C., Mammoth-flowering. Extra early, blooming before frost. Choice mixture. 4 ft.

C., Orange Flare. Single flowers, bright orange in color, produced in July on long stems. 4 ft.

Cockscomb (Celosia cristata). Flat velvety heads of bloom, often cut and dried for winter decoration. Mixed shades.

Coleus, Choice Mixed. Showy foliage plant.

Dianthus, Double, Mixed. Chinese Pink. Large loose flower clusters. Long blooming season.

Dusty Miller (Centaurea). White-foliaged plant for edging.

Everlasting Flowers. To be dried for winter use.

Forget-me-not (Myosotis). Favorite blue-flowered plant fine for use as a ground-cover.

Four o'Clock (Marvel of Peru). Red, yellow, and white, mixed. Erect, bushy plants 2 feet high.

Gaillardia picta. Daisy-like flowers in mixed colors. Grows in any soil. 1½ to 3 ft.

Godetia, Double Azalea-flowered. Showy flowers in long spikes, in shades of pink, mauve, rose, etc. Dwarf.

Gypsophila, London Market Improved. Babys-Breath. Large pure white flowers.

Heliotrope (Cherry Pie). Fragrant clusters of bloom in mixed colors—violet, purple and white. Very free flowering.

Honesty (Lunaria). Pink flowers on bushy 2-foot plants, followed by silvery seed-pods which are used in winter bouquets.

Lobelia gracilis. Trailing plant with light blue flowers.

Phlox, Large-flowering Annual Varieties, Mixed. Large heads of bloom in choice colors. Branching plants 1 to 1½ feet tall.

Poppy, Single, American Legion. Orange-scarlet, on long stems.

Poppy, Ramona Strain. Mixed varieties.

Poppy, Double Shirley. Mixed colors. 2½ ft.

Poppy, Single Shirley. Mixed colors; large, silky petals.

Portulaca, Mixed. Sun-plant. Single blooms in bright, cheerful colors. A fine ground-cover for dry sunny places.

Salpiglossis, Mixed. Painted-tongue. Gay funnel-shaped flowers striped with gold, rose, scarlet and white. Plant in full sun. 2 ft.

Salvia, Scarlet. Looks well when planted in front of masses of dark foliage.

Snow-on-the-Mountain (Euphorbia). Showy foliage plant with masses of green leaves striped with white.

Stock, Large-flowering Ten-Weeks. Dwarf. Spikes of fragrant bloom in mixed colors.

Strawflower. Heads of little flowers often dried for winter decoration.

Verbena, Large-flowering Hybrids, Mixed. Good bedding plant. 1½ ft.

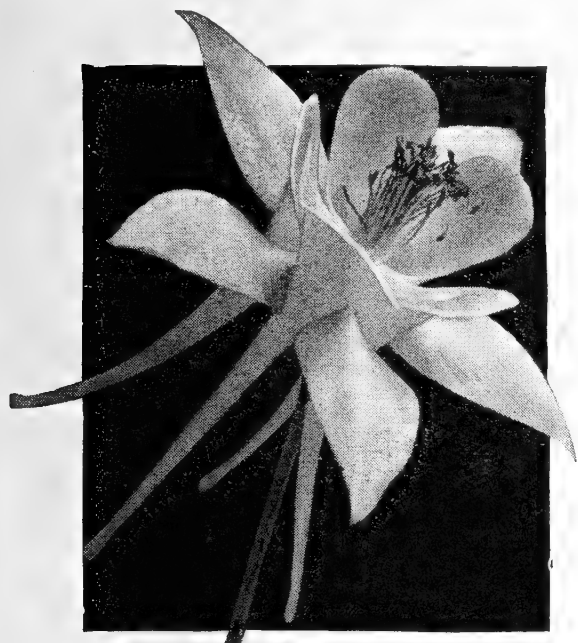
Let the flowers in your garden symbolize our way of life. Keep 'em blooming!

SELECT PERENNIAL FLOWER SEED

Each, pkt. 10 cts., except as noted

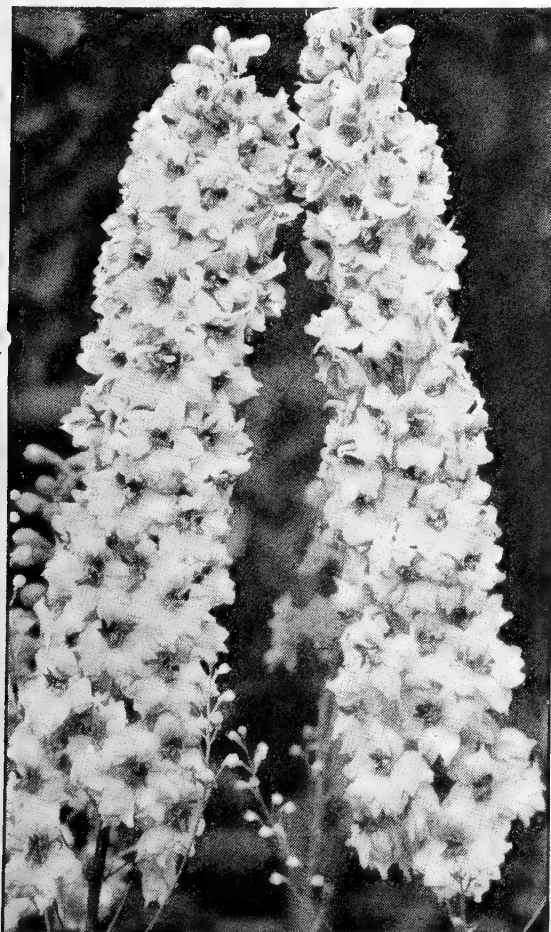
Most hardy perennials grow readily from seed sown in the open ground from May to September. Seedlings should be transplanted after forming three or four leaves. They may be set in their permanent place

and protected lightly the first winter, or they may be wintered over in a coldframe. Many of them will start to bloom before the annuals in the spring. Keep the dead flowers cut off to encourage more bloom.



Columbine, Rocky Mountain

By raising your own plants from seed, you can have a hardy perennial border at little cost. Perennials are the mainstay of the garden, and in these busy days their ease of maintenance is especially appreciated.



Delphinium, Blackmore & Langdon's Strain

Alyssum, Gold Dust. Yellow flowers in May on a 9 to 12-inch plant. For edging and the rock-garden.

Anemone, St. Brigid. Windflower. Double; mixed colors.

Arabis alpina. Rock-Cress. White flowers in April and May. Plant a foot high, for edging and the rock-garden.

Armeria formosa. Dense heads of pink bloom. A rock-garden plant a foot tall.

Candytuft, Queen of Italy. Masses of rosy lilac flowers. Shrubby plant with glossy green foliage.

Canterbury Bells (Cup-and-Saucer). Good border plant. Finest mixed colors.

C., Single Varieties, Mixed. Long spikes of bloom.

Chrysanthemum mawi. Pink flowers and silvery foliage. Border and rock-garden plant a foot tall.

Columbine, Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-spurred Mixture. A well-known strain.

C., Rocky Mountain. Long-spurred flowers of violet-blue and white. 2 ft.

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. Single yellow flowers on long stems for cutting.

Delphinium, Blackmore & Langdon's Strain. Magnificent spikes of bloom in mixed shades.

D., Mixed Hybrids. Fine for the back of the border.

Foxglove (Digitalis). Thimble-shaped flowers, spotted inside, hanging on 3 to 4-foot spikes. For the border. Mixed colors.

Gaillardia grandiflora. Large, single, daisy-like flowers in shades of red and bronze. Fine cut-flower from July to frost.

Geum, Lady Stratheden. Large, double golden yellow flowers. 1½ ft.

G., Mrs. Bradshaw. Scarlet. 1½ ft.

Gypsophila paniculata. Double white flowers. 3½ ft.

Hollyhock, Double Varieties, Mixed. A stately old-fashioned favorite for the back of the border. 6 to 9 ft.

H., Single Mixed. A good mixture of colors.

Lupines, Mixed. Graceful spikes of blue and pink flowers. They grow best in rich soil without any lime.

Mexican Firebush (Kochia) or Summer Cypress. Feathery little bushes of green, turning crimson. 2½ ft.

Mignonette (Reseda). Very fragrant; special mixture.

Mourning Bride (Scabiosa). Large flowers on long stems. Fine for cutting from June to September.

Nigella. Love-in-a-Mist. Double, blue, and white blooms; feathery foliage.

Painted Daisy (Chrysanthemum carinatum). Mixed colors; flowers 3½ inches across.

Phlox decussata. Brilliant heads of flowers make a colorful display in the hardy border in late summer. 3 ft.

Poppy, Oriental (Papaver orientale). Large, bright blooms in mixed shades.

Pyrethrum. Feverfew. Single and double varieties in mixed colors, in May and June. Plant in rich soil in a sunny location.

Scabiosa, Imperial Giant, Blue Moon. All-America Selection. Double; deep lavender-blue. 3 ft.

S., Peace. All-America Selection, 1941. Beautiful pure white.

Shasta Daisy, Conqueror. Pure white blooms freely produced in July. Plant in the sun in rich soil. 3½ ft.

Snapdragon, Rustproof, Mixed. Many colors.

Seeds of Annual Climbers

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Balloon Vine. A rapidly growing annual climber producing white flowers, followed by inflated seed-pods.

Canary-bird Vine. Small, fringed, bright yellow blooms.

Cathedral Bells (Cobæa; Cup-and-Saucer Vine). Purple and white bell-shaped flowers. Grows as much as 30 to 50 feet in a season.

Cypress Vine. Brilliant scarlet, star-shaped flowers 1½ inches long. Delicate, fern-like foliage.

Kudzu Vine. Rosy purple flowers in August. Large foliage.

Morning-glory, Heavenly Blue. Shining sky-blue flowers.

M., Scarlett O'Hara. Carmine.

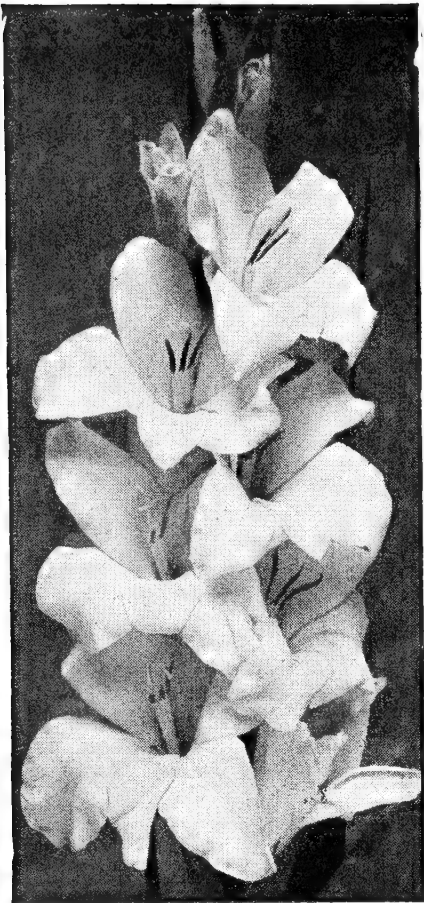
M., Imperial. Very large blooms in mixed colors. Sow in the open ground when the weather has become warm.

Scarlet Runner Bean. Bright red, pea-like flowers followed by pods of beans that are red when dry. Rapid grower.



Morning-Glory, Scarlett O'Hara

WETSEL'S CHOICE BULBS AND PLANTS



SELECTED GLADIOLUS

First-Size Bulbs

5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.

Albatross. A fine variety with large, pure white flowers, six to eight open at one time. Good for exhibition.

Beacon. Rosy scarlet, with a large cream blotch, making a fine effect. Florets medium size, waved and somewhat ruffled.

Betty Nuthall. Light salmon with pale yellow throat and light tinge of carmine. Long, graceful bloom spikes.

Commander Koehl. Huge spikes of large scarlet-red flowers.

Dr. F. E. Bennett. Deep peach, overlaid red; lip speckled with ruby and white.

Golden Measure. Tall spikes of large, light yellow flowers.

Maid of Orleans. Large white flowers; perfect placement and good stem.

Minuet. Large, lavender flowers.

Paradise. Tall spikes of apricot blooms, with rose lines in throat. Six to eight slightly ruffled flowers open at once.

Pelegrina. A most appealing color—deep blue-violet. Large individual florets, produced early. Very attractive.

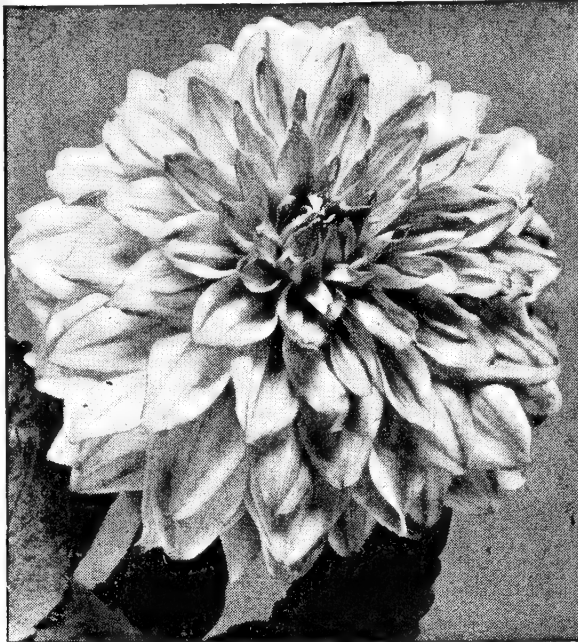
Picardy. Soft pink, shading to deeper pink on the lower petals. Very long stems. A popular newer sort.

Vagabond Prince. Shining reddish brown with a splash of vermilion on the lower petals. Medium-sized flowers on a strong spike.

Gladiolus, Wetzel's Dependable Mixture.

4 cts. each; 40 cts. per doz.

ALL BULB PRICES SUBJECT
TO CHANGE!



DAHLIAS

Blue Jersey. Orchid-lavender. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

Fort Monmouth. Deep maroon with violet petal tips. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per doz.

Francis Larocco. Long-stemmed yellow variety. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Jane Cowl. Buff and old-gold, blending darker toward the center. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

Jersey's Beacon. Chinese red. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Jersey's Beauty. Clear pink; long, stiff stems. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.

Marshall's Pink. Perfectly formed bright pink blooms without shading. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

Omar Khayyam. Chinese red at base of petals, shading to orange at tip. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

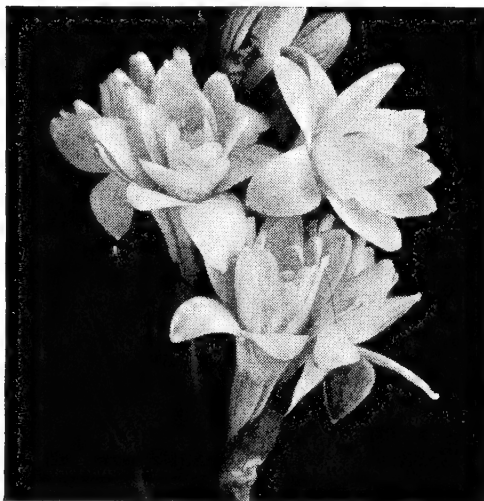
Red Jersey. Has same habit as Jersey's Beauty. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per doz.

Sagamore Gold. Deep orange color, with golden cast. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

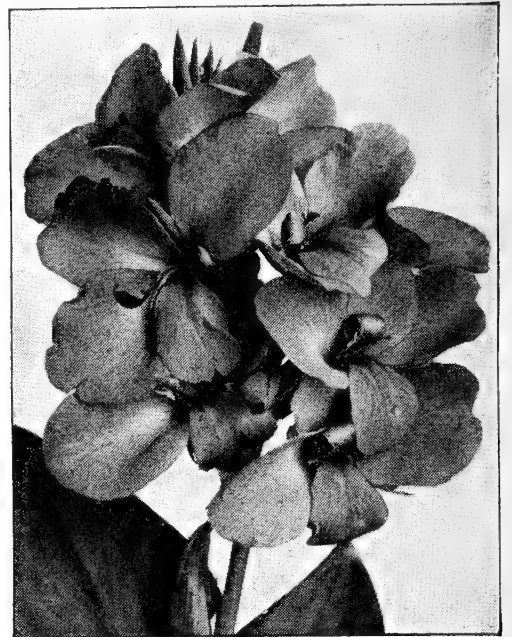
Star of Bethlehem. Pure white. Semi-cactus type. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per doz.

Thomas A. Edison. Deep royal purple; grand and striking. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per doz.

White King. A good white decorative Dahlia of large size on strong stems. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.



Tuberose, Double Pearl



CANNAS

Hungaria. Rich peach-blossom in color. Plants dwarf; green foliage.

King Humbert, Red. Flowers coppery scarlet. Foliage deep bronze.

King Humbert, Yellow. Flowers golden yellow, dotted red. Foliage green.

Richard Wallace. Pure canary-yellow.

The President. Immense glowing scarlet blooms. Rich green foliage.

Your choice of these 5 varieties, 7 cts. each; 65 cts. per doz.

TUBEROSE

Double Pearl. Fragrant, pure white flowers. Tubers are extra large and the finest stock obtainable. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.

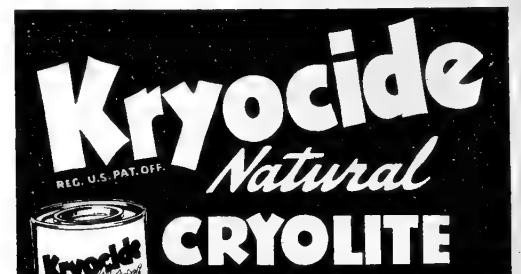
DORMANT ROSE PLANTS

Sixteen Varieties at Our Store

Beginning about March 15, we shall have at our store many varieties, wrapped separately and labeled. These Roses will be available for about four weeks. Come in early, get the plants and set them in the garden. While all of the plants are No. 1 grade, we cannot guarantee them to bloom the first season.

Ask for Prices

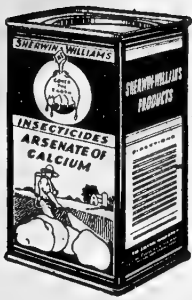
We Do Not Prepay Postage or Express Charges



Here's the effective insecticide that will protect your home garden against destructive chewing insects. Very easy to apply with standard spray. Gives excellent coverage and provides lasting and dependable action. Kryocide is NATURAL CRYOLITE—the insecticide recommended by authorities and used by many commercial growers.

KRYOCIDE 35 cts.
1-lb. PACKAGE

WETSEL'S SPRAY MATERIALS



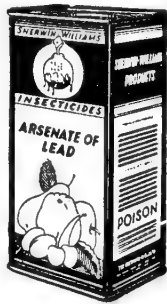
Arsenate of Calcium.

Use as a dust or spray to control chewing insects on potatoes and vegetables. Recommended to orchardists for late spraying where apples are not washed. Lb. 20 cts.; 4 lbs. 35 cts.;

case lots, 32 cts. per lb.

Arsenate of Lead. (Sherwin-Williams.)

The standard insecticide for controlling chewing insects on shrubs, vegetables, flowers, fruit, shade trees. Leaves a heavy, evenly distributed deposit, giving effective control of chewing insects. Lb. 25 cts.; 3 lbs. 40 cts.; case lots, 13 cts. per lb.



Arsenate of Magnesium. The recommended control for bean beetle. Lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.



Basi-Cop. (Sherwin-Williams.)

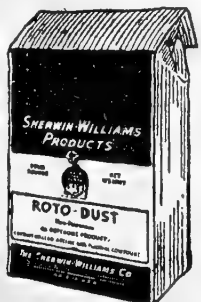
Can be used wherever Blue-stone is used. 99 per cent pure and contains 52 per cent metallic copper. The powder form is twice as strong as Blue-stone and is especially recommended for blight on potatoes and cucumbers. Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 50 lbs., 18 cts. per lb.



A triple spray treatment especially recommended as a rose-garden spray for complete protection against plant diseases and insects. Offered in highly concentrated form in three sizes. Small Kit \$1.50; Medium Kit \$4.00; Large Kit \$6.00.

Roto-Dust. (Sherwin-Williams.)

Roto-Dust will kill most common insects, yet it is harmless to human beings and animals. A double-acting, non-poisonous insecticide that acts as a contact and stomach poison. The best Mexican bean beetle dust yet introduced. Lb. 25 cts.; 6 lbs. 90 cts.; 25-lb. bag \$3.10.



Bordeaux Mixture. The recognized preventative for most fungous diseases. Lb. 25 cts.; 4 lbs. 60 cts.

Bluestone (Copper Sulphate or Blue Vitriol). A fungicide used for blight, fungus, and bitter rot on fruit. Ask for prices.

Black-Leaf

"40." A concentrated nicotine solution for aphids, thrip and red spider. Oz. 33 cts.; 5 ozs. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$2.35; 2 lbs. \$3.45; 5 lbs. \$6.70; 10 lbs. \$10.90; 50 lbs., ask for price.



Scram Dog Repellent.

New type dog repellent in powder form. Used as spray or dust around lawns, shrubs or buildings. Leaves an odor scarcely noticeable to humans but not to dogs. 8-oz. can 50 cts.

Crow Repellent.

Keeps crows, larks, starlings, blackbirds, pheasants and other corn-pulling birds from molesting corn while it is germinating, sprouting, and rooting. Saves seed, loss, and labor of replanting. Will not clog any planter.

1/2 pt. (1-bus. size) \$0 30
1 pt. (2-bus. size) 50
1 qt. (4-bus. size) 75



Sulphur, Mulloid. High-grade wettable Sulphur, 98 per cent pure. An excellent spray for the control of scab and brown rot and does not russet or burn. 6 lbs. 50 cts.; case, 8 cts. per lb.

Sulphur. Fine powdered dusting Sulphur for mildew and fungous diseases on flowers. Lb. 10 cts.; 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 25 lbs., 8 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Paradichlorobenzene (Peach Borer Gas).

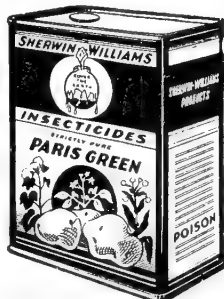
For peach-tree borers. Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 100 lbs., 15 cts. per lb.; 200-lb. drum, 14 cts. per lb.

Paris Green.

Used as a spray, controls potato bugs and similar insects. 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.

Peach Dust.

Controls chewing insects and used as a dust. Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.



Pestroy. An effective Sherwin-Williams combination spray consisting of Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead. Recommended for control of fungous diseases and chewing insects. 1/2 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 4 lbs. 80 cts.

20-20-60 Dust. An insecticide and fungicide spray or dust for control of all chewing insects, including Mexican bean beetle. Lb. 10 cts.; 50-lb. bag \$4.00.

Basi-Cop Dust No. 3. 4 lbs. 45 cts.

NEW EVER GREEN SPRAY

A non-poisonous insecticide that destroys a great number of chewing and sucking insects. Oz. 35 cts.; 6 ozs. \$1.00.

Kolotex. Natural color Massey formula dusting sulphur. Contains 10 per cent arsenate of lead. Fine for dusting roses and other flowers. Lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 25 lbs. \$2.50.

Lime and Sulphur (Dry). The only true dry lime and Sulphur in powdered form made from liquid lime and sulphur. Add the water and you have the liquid. Lb. 25 cts.; 12 1/2 lbs. \$1.15; 200 lbs., 8 1/2 cts. per lb.

Lime. A high-grade Lime for spraying purposes. 10 lbs. 15 cts.; 50 lbs. 45 cts.

Naga. For controlling grub worm, etc., on lawns and golf courses. Use 1 lb. to 200 square feet. Lb. 25 cts.; 100 lbs. \$13.00.



Red Arrow. For chewing and sucking insects. Recommended for Mexican bean beetle, cucumber beetle, cabbage and tomato worms, etc. Oz. 35 cts.; 4 ozs. 90 cts.

Sunoco Spray Oil. For control of scale and insects on trees, shrubs, and coniferous evergreens. Pt. 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; 1/2 gal. 50 cts.; gal. 85 cts.; 5 gals., 75 cts. per gal.

Tobacco Dust. Finely ground for dusting. 2-lb. pkg. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. 60 cts.; 100-lb. bag \$3.50.

Potato Blight and Bug Killer.

Sherwin-Williams Potato Spray is efficient and economical. Use it for control of potato blight, Colorado potato beetles, Mexican bean beetles, and other chewing insects as well as fungous diseases. Combination of arsenate of calcium and Bordeaux mixture; will keep plants healthy and vigorous. Lb. 25 cts.; 3 lbs. 40 cts.; 48 lbs. \$6.00.



BLUE DRAGON

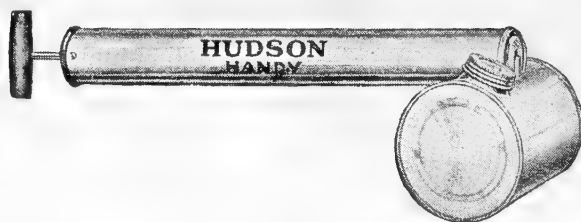
A rotenone dust superior, which is highly effective in controlling most insect pests. Can be used either as liquid spray or by dusting on the plant. Non-poisonous—harmless to humans and domestic animals. Will not burn tender foliage. Lb. 20 cts.; 4 lbs. 60 cts.; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$10.50.

SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS



Hudson Pressure Sprayers

No. 192G. Leader.	3¾ gal.	Galv...	\$4 50
No. 210G. Perfection.	3¾ gal.	6 75
No. 235G. Climax.	3¾ gal.	5 65
No. 240G. Jr. Climax.	2½ gal.	5 40



Hand Sprayers

No. 431. Comet. Qt. Tin.....	\$0 65
No. 432. Mercury. Qt. Tin.....	80
No. 435. Cardinal. 3 qts. Galv.....	1 30
No. 437. Capital. 3 qts. Tin.....	2 60
No. 440. Handy. Qt. Tin.....	35
No. 452. Misty. Qt. Tin.....	45

Tin Cans

Food is canned more quickly and easily in tin cans. No uncertainty, no broken cans. Can be used over again.

	Doz.	100
No. 2 Cans (Tops included) .	\$0 40	\$2 90
No. 2½ Cans (Tops included) .	48	3 30
No. 3 Cans (Tops included) .	55	3 90
No. 2 Tops (Extra)	10	75
No. 2½ Tops (Extra)	11	90
No. 3 Tops (Extra)	12	95

F.O.B. Harrisonburg



Harco Sprayer

Here's the efficient good-looking, easy-to-use Sprayer you want at the down-to-earth price you want to pay! Sprays up, down, sidewise without adjustment. No leaks or drips to wet hands or stain clothing. \$2.35.

Dusters

Smith Dustmaster, 1 qt. glass.....\$1 25

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Strawflower	24
Sugar Cane	5
Sulphur	27
Sunoco Spray Oil	27
Sweet Peas	23
Swiss Chard	14
Tin Cans	28
Tobacco Dust	27
Tobacco Seed	21
Tomato	21
Tri-Ogen	27
Tuberose	26
Turnips	21
Verbena	24
Vetch, Hairy	5
Victory Garden Fertilizer	3d Cov.
Vigoro	3d Cov.
Watermelon	21
Windflower	25
Woolflower, Chinese	24
Zinnias	23

WETSEL SEED COMPANY, INC.

HARRISON, IOWA

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QUANTITY _____



WETSEL'S *Famous* LAWN GRASSES

"THE BEST FOR VIRGINIA"

Green Island

There is no one variety of grass suitable for making a lawn. Best results are obtained by combining several different kinds, so that if growing conditions are not ideal for one, there will be another variety that will thrive in its place. From our long experience in testing different varieties and combinations of grass seeds, we have made up this Green Island mixture, containing the finest grasses for Virginia growing conditions. Lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$7.25.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

Lawn grass may be sown either in March or April, or in September or October. One pound of seed will plant 300 to 400 square feet. Dig the ground to a depth of 6 inches, making it fine and smooth. Work fertilizer (Vigoro is recommended) into the soil at the rate of 4 pounds to 100 square feet, and rake it until smooth. Broadcast the seed thickly, half one way and half the other; cover it lightly and roll the soil to provide a firm seed-bed. Cut the grass when it is 2 inches high, and continue to mow it regularly. Water it generously twice a week if possible, but never merely *sprinkle* it with the hose, for this practice brings the grass roots to the surface of the ground where they are easily burned out by the hot summer sun. Remove all weeds as they appear and sow more grass seed in their place. For lasting results give the lawn a good application of fertilizer in the fall and spring.

If ordering grass seed by mail, add 10 cents for the first pound and 1 cent extra for each additional pound.

Wetzel's Shady Lawn Grass

Few grasses thrive in shade. Our special mixture is composed of dwarf grasses especially adapted to shady places under trees and around the house. Under trees apply a double quantity of fertilizer and water more frequently. Lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.30; 10 lbs. \$4.50; 25 lbs. \$11.00.

Wetzel's Park Lawn Grass

A popular low-priced mixture especially recommended for late sowing, as it contains a mother crop which will help it through the summer. Lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$6.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Basis of most lawn grass. 21-lb. seed. Lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45.

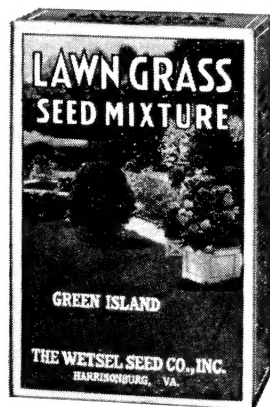
Chewing's Fescue

Dark green leaves; forms dense turf. Permanent in most places and good in shade. Purity 85 per cent. Lb. 70 cts.

White Dutch Clover

For Lawns and Pastures

Makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. Lb. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.65.



GARDEN and LAWN FERTILIZERS

Aluminum Sulphate. For souring soil. Lb. 10 cts.; 5 lbs. 40 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Ammonium Sulphate. A readily soluble nitrogenous fertilizer. Lb. 6 cts.; 5 lbs. 25 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$2.75.

Blood Meal. A quickly available, long-lasting organic fertilizer. Lb. 8 cts.; 25 lbs. and over, 6 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. \$5.50.

Bone Meal. A safe, effective fertilizer for all purposes. Especially good for roses, lawns, and flowering shrubs. Lb. 4 cts.; 25 lbs. and over, 3½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. bags \$2.75; 500 lbs., \$2.90 per 100 lbs.

Cow Manure (Pulverized). A natural fertilizer dehydrated to kill all weed seeds. Especially good for perennials and roses. 100 lbs. \$2.50; 500 lbs., \$2.40 per 100 lbs.

Land Plaster. Used as a fertilizer or soil conditioner and insecticide. Ask for prices.

Nitrate of Soda. Used when quick action is desired. Ask for prices.

PlanTabbs. Concentrated fertilizer in tablet form suitable for potted plants. 30 tablets 25 cts.; 75 tablets 50 cts.; large-size box \$1.00.

Scotch Soot. Used to produce good color and effective against grubs, worms and other soil insects. 10 lbs. 75 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Sheep Manure. One of the most widely used and safest animal manures in the growing of flowers and vegetables. 5 lbs. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. 45 cts.; 25 lbs. 80 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$2.50; 500 lbs., \$2.40 per 100 lbs.

Victory Garden Fertilizer: (5-10-5). This year, like last year, the Federal Government has restricted fertilizer for gardens to one grade. However, regulations have been somewhat relaxed in respect to nitrogen content, which is vital to gardens. Last year VG fertilizer was limited to 3-8-7. The analysis of VG this year is 5-10-5. To be eligible for gardens, even a "5-10-5" fertilizer must be branded **Victory Garden**. Price \$2.60 per 100-lb. bag; ton lots \$2.50 per bag.



Victory Garden Vigoro is just what the name implies. First it is especially designed for Gardens. Secondly, its use is limited strictly to gardens—the home and market garden. It cannot be sold for any use other than the production of vegetables. Like all Victory Garden fertilizers, its analysis is 5-10-5. However, the sources of its ingredients are not the same. That is an important factor in the making of fertilizers. Swift & Co. has spared no expense in the selection of Victory Garden Vigoro materials, for as a rule the best is the cheapest in the long run. This accounts for the higher price of Vigoro, as compared with other Victory Garden fertilizers. 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 80 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.45; 50 lbs. \$2.35; 100 lbs. \$3.70; 500 lbs., \$3.55 per 100 lbs.

Granulated Peat Moss

A splendid mulching material for roses, shrubs, and other plants. ½ bale \$1.75; bale \$3.25.



For Lawns and Flowers

The old Vigoro, the kind you have long known and used, is back again. It is the Vigoro that is famous for stimulating the growth of Lawns, Flowers, Shrubs, etc. As you doubtless recall, this Vigoro was not available last year. In fact the U. S. Government prohibited the use of any kind of fertilizer on lawns and the like. But Government restrictions have been modified, permitting the manufacture and use of established (previously registered) brands of Lawn, Flower and Shrub fertilizer. This restores the use of Vigoro but, as we understand the regulations, prohibits the use of ordinary fertilizer on lawns, etc. Vigoro is too well and favorably known to require a lengthy description. It is a complete plant food and when used at the rate of 4 pounds to the 100 square feet of space can be depended upon to produce desired results. Order early, as the quantity that can be manufactured is limited. Lb. 10 cts.; 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. 85 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00; 500 lbs. \$3.75 per 100 lbs.

WETSEL'S SEEDS

ARE AVAILABLE
AT MANY STORES AND
FARM SUPPLY HOUSES
OVER A WIDE AREA

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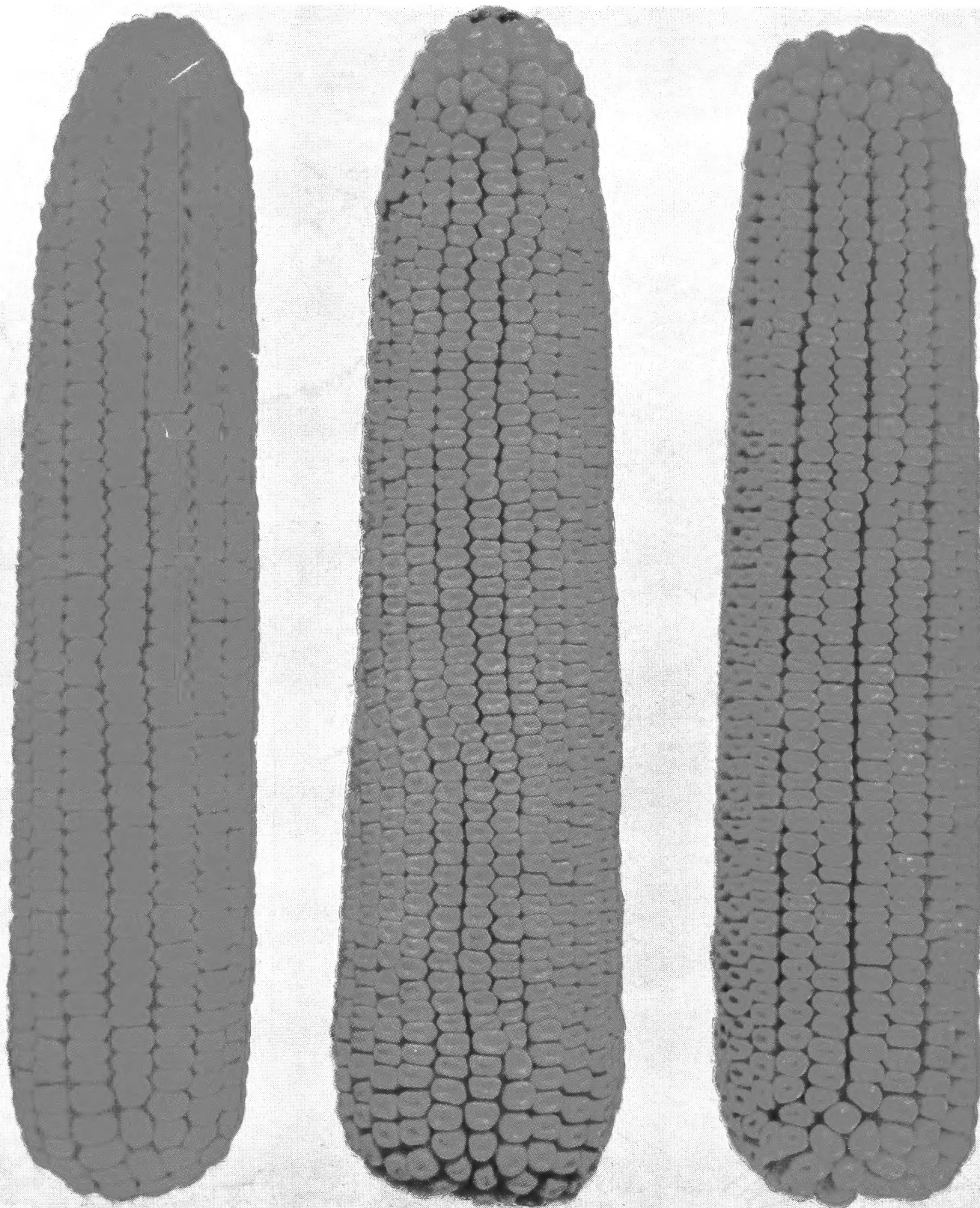
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